

REFERENCE SLIP

TO

D. E. Shuckers

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ ACTION | ☐ NOTE AND RETURN |
| ☐ APPROVAL | ☐ PER PHONE CALL |
| ☐ AS REQUESTED | ☐ RECOMMENDATION |
| ☐ FOR COMMENT | ☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF |
| ☒ FOR INFORMATION | ☐ RETURNED |
| ☐ INITIALS | ☐ SEE ME |
| ☐ NOTE AND FILE | ☐ YOUR SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

D. E. Shuckers

JAN 27 1967

EFK

CHH

FWS

JFC

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FROM

REFERENCE SLIP

☐ FOR THE YEAR

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JAN 27 1987

1987
1986
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1981

Don

JAN 3 1 1967

In view of the importance of livestock
attempts in Central America - Scandinavia,
Tosolo, French and other parts - I think
a major livestock visits research laboratory
would be one of the best projects that
could be developed in the Alliance for Progress
Programs. I think this could be set as a
major goal for the future. Ede

1927



JAN 31 1967

Don

As soon as the Corvallis Settlement is
settled and we know what resources will
go into service areas, the whole service
area research program should be considered
in the light of a joint US - Mexico Program
and then we should make our recommendations
to the Administrator regarding research plans
and support

Sra

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

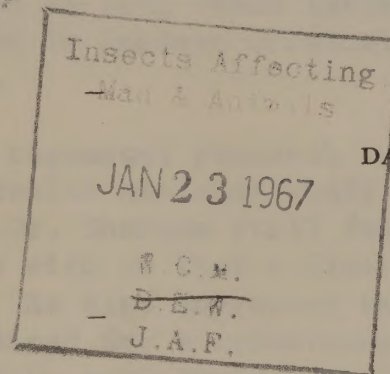
Memorandum

*Screwworm
Mexico*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Entomology Research Division
Kerrville, Texas

SUBJECT: Cooperative research programs in Mexico and Central America

TO: D. E. Weidhaas, Acting Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch
Beltsville, Maryland



DATE: January 19, 1967

As I mentioned briefly in our telephone conversation of January 16, I feel that my recent trip to Mexico and Central America was very worthwhile.

The first day in Mexico City was spent with Drs. Sharman, Turner, Tarver, and others discussing the Mexico screw-worm program. Dr. Sharman was surprised to find out that I had not seen a copy of the Mexico screw-worm survey, and he asked me to review it while I was there. In the limited time available I was only able to scan the report rapidly, but I feel that the recommendations for an eradication program in Mexico are completely sound. There is no doubt whatsoever but that first priority should be placed on the eradication of screw-worms from Baja California and northwestern Mexico (see my memorandum of October 20, 1964, to Mr. McDuffie -- Subject: Screw-Worm Ecology Studies in Mexico). I firmly believe now, as I did over two years ago, that with the sterile-fly production indicated by Dr. Sharman's report, it will be fairly easy to eradicate screw-worms from Mexico once they have been eliminated from Sonora and the adjacent states in northwestern Mexico. I fully agree with Dr. Sharman that increased emphasis should be placed on the early detection of screw-worm infestations and less on the blanket distribution of sterile flies in areas about which no first-hand information is available. In other words, it is more important to increase the inspection effort in the Mexico program, as compared with the United States program, than it is to increase the total production of sterile flies.

While Dr. Sharman's report very properly does not touch on these matters, we in Entomology Research Division should emphasize at every opportunity the need for maintaining fly quality in the production plants and preserving this fly quality until the boxes of flies are actually dropped from the airplane. Another special problem in Mexico will be the navigational problems encountered by the pilots. Navigational charts for Mexico are not accurate and as detailed as those in the United States. The radio facilities and other navigational equipment are also limited. Therefore, it is more difficult for the inspectors to pinpoint an infestation

accurately and for the pilots to drop sterile flies on the infestation once it has been reported. Needless to say, these technical problems will have to be solved before we can hope to achieve eradication in Mexico in an economical and efficient manner.

You will remember that Dr. Sharman requested research support for the Mexico screw-worm program through Animal Health Division staff specialists in Hyattsville about six months ago. Dr. Sharman still feels that this research support is essential, and he agrees with us that a five-year lead time for the research program is desirable. He also expressed the opinion that if AID financial support could be obtained for a screw-worm research laboratory located in Guatemala, it would be satisfactory to locate the laboratory in that country. In other words, even though a central laboratory should be located in Guatemala, it would be quite feasible to carry out a variety of field tests in southern Mexico using the central laboratory as a base.

On the following day, I visited Dr. Alejandro Ortega and reviewed the cooperative research on screw-worm attractants. Effective January 1, Dr. Ortega changed jobs and is now Head of the Entomology Department of a newly formed organization, Servicio Internacional por Mejoramiento de Maiz, Arroz y Trigo (SIMMAT). This organization will be financially supported by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations and will not, of course, deal with animal parasites. It will, however, work very closely with the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas, and Dr. Ortega has the concurrence of both his former and his new director to continue to coordinate the INIA cooperative program with us. For the sake of continuity this is very desirable, and I am pleased that Dr. Ortega was able to make the arrangements.

The new Head of the Entomology Department for INIA is Dr. J. Antonio Sifuentes. While he is not as well informed concerning the screw-worm problem as Dr. Ortega, Dr. Sifuentes is very interested in our program and will, I feel sure, be a good cooperator. The entomological personnel at the field stations will not change, and Dr. Fletcher will continue to work with the same people with whom he has cooperated for the last six months. Dr. Ortega has recommended that our traps for the attractants field test be moved to a location near Villahermosa, Tabasco. Drs. Hightower and Fletcher are in Mexico this week and will make a final decision after reviewing the program with Dr. Ortega and his associates, but it appears to me that it would be advantageous to follow Dr. Ortega's recommendation.

On January 6 I visited Dr. William H. Cowgill, Agricultural Advisor for ROCAP (Regional Organization Central America and Panama, AID) in Guatemala City. I discussed both the screw-worm and torsalo programs with Dr. Cowgill. He felt it would be advantageous to have a screw-worm research laboratory located in Guatemala, but expressed the opinion that ROCAP could not support such a project within the near future, as they must budget for such programs at least two years in advance. He did feel it might be possible for the

accurately and for the pilots to drop sterile flies on the infestation once it has been reported. Needless to say, these technical problems will have to be solved before we can hope to achieve eradication in Mexico in an economical and efficient manner.

You will remember that Dr. Sharnan requested research support for the Mexico screw-worm program through Animal Health Division staff specialists in Hyattsville about six months ago. Dr. Sharnan still feels that this research support is essential, and he agrees with us that a five-year lead time for the research program is desirable. He also expressed the opinion that if AID financial support could be obtained for a screw-worm research laboratory located in Guatemala, it would be satisfactory to locate the laboratory in that country. In other words, even though a central laboratory should be located in Guatemala, it would be quite feasible to carry out a variety of field tests in southern Mexico using the central laboratory as a base.

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The new Head of the Entomology Department for INIA is Dr. J. Antonio Silvestre. While he is not as well informed concerning the screw-worm problem as Dr. Ortega, Dr. Silvestre is very interested in our program and will, I feel sure, be a good cooperator. The entomological personnel at the field stations will not change, and Dr. Fischer will continue to work with the same people with whom he has cooperated for the last six months. Dr. Ortega has recommended that our traps for the attractant field test be moved to a location near Villahermosa, Tabasco. Drs. Hightower and Fischer are in Mexico this week and will make a final decision after reviewing the program with Dr. Ortega and his associates, but it appears to me that it would be advantageous to follow Dr. Ortega's recommendation.

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Office of Technical Cooperation and Research in Washington to supply technical funds for the support of both the screw-worm and torsalo programs. Dr. Cowgill seemed to be most interested in our entomological research programs, and I feel that he will support us if he has an opportunity to do so.

I spent the week-end of January 7 with Dr. Carlos Meyer, Executive Director, and the week of January 9 with Dr. A. A. Arce, Chief of the Animal Health Department, of OIRSA. Both are eager to push research on both the screw-worm and torsalo in Central America. In addition, they have had urgent requests from their member countries for research on the sheep nose bot, which apparently causes severe economic losses in the highlands of Guatemala, and on the cattle fever tick. They do not have the funds to properly support research on these problems. In fact, they urgently need additional funds to support the torsalo program. Dr. Meyer asked whether or not, in view of USDA interest in screw-worm research in Mexico and Guatemala, it would be possible to establish a jointly staffed OIRSA-USDA ectoparasite research laboratory in Guatemala. Since there is considerable technical justification for such programs, I suggested to Dr. Meyer that he discuss this matter with Dr. Nels Konnerup to explore the possibility of obtaining financial support from AID. Dr. Meyer plans to be in Washington in February and plans to see Dr. Konnerup if he will be in his office at that time.

On January 11 and 12 Dr. Arce and I visited the torsalo research laboratory near Tegucigalpa and reviewed the program with Ing. A. D. Banegas. Mr. Henri Mourier, the entomologist supplied to the program by the Danish government through FAO, will complete his two-year tour in February and plans to return to Denmark. The program urgently needs another entomologist, and it seems unlikely that FAO will be able to supply another. There is a possibility that AID will attempt to supply the need, but they have only expressed friendly interest in the program and have not committed themselves to anything.

Banegas and Mourier have made a remarkable amount of progress in the development of a sterile-male technique for torsalo control. Their only major setback has been their failure to develop an in vitro rearing technique for the larvae (they have kept larvae alive as long as 43 days and have raised them from newly hatched to what they call fourth-instar larvae, but none of their larvae have completed their development in vitro). They have developed procedures, however, for rearing fairly large numbers of larvae in cattle, for maintaining an adult colony, for mating the adults in cages, for collecting fertile eggs, and for sterilizing the adults by irradiation of the pupae. It would be most unfortunate if the research should stop now for lack of funds; some international organization should be willing to support the program in one way or another.

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

In duplicate

cc: B. G. Hightower

Office of Technical Cooperation and Research in Washington to supply technical funds for the support of both the screw-worm and corasalo programs. Dr. Cowgill seemed to be most interested in our entomological research programs, and I feel that he will support us if he has an opportunity to do so.

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[Handwritten signature]

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

In duplicate

cc: B. G. Hightower

*Screw worm
mexico*

January 19, 1967

To: O. H. Graham, Kerrville

From: D. E. Weidhaas, Acting Chief, Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

Subject: Field research on survival and movement of sterile screw-
worm flies in deep mountains, valleys, and canyons in
Sonora, Mexico

Dr. Knipling received a letter from Dr. Wise, Acting Director, Animal Health Division, indicating their interest in the subject research and the recommendation in the Summary of Minutes of Field Operations Meeting held at Douglas. Dr. Knipling feels we should go ahead with this research and is so informing Dr. Wise. We are transferring \$5,000 to your account to be used in developing this research.

Donald E. Weidhaas

DEWeidhaas/mej

January 19, 1957

To: G. H. Graham, Kerrville
From: G. E. Weidner, Acting Chief, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

Subject: Field research on survival and movement of sterile screw-worm flies in deep mountains, valleys, and canyons in Sonora, Mexico

Dr. Knippling received a letter from Dr. Wise, Acting Director, Animal Health Division, indicating their interest in the subject research and the recommendation in the Summary of Minutes of Field Operations Meeting held at Douglas. Dr. Knippling feels we should go ahead with this research and is so informing Dr. Wise. We are transferring \$2,000 to your account to be used in developing this research.

GEW:ldias\mcj

*Screw worm
Mexico*

JAN 20 1967

To: G. H. Wise, Acting Director, Animal Health Division
From: E. F. Knipling, Director, Entomology Research Division
Subject: Field research on screw-worm flies in Sonora, Mexico

This will acknowledge your letter of December 19 on the indicated subject. We have reviewed the proposal for research on screw-worm flies in mountain valleys and canyons in Sonora, Mexico, and agree that this research is needed and would be of value. We had the opportunity to discuss this with Dr. Graham when he was here in Beltsville and have asked him to develop it with the Mission staff in consultation with members of your staff.

cc:
O.H.Graham

DEWeidhaas/EFKnipling/mej 1/20/67

E. F. Knipling

JAN 20 1967

To: E. H. Wise, Acting Director, Animal Health Division
From: E. F. Knippling, Director, Entomology Research Division
Subject: Field research on screwworm flies in Sonora, Mexico

This will acknowledge your letter of December 19 on the indicated subject. We have reviewed the proposal for research on screwworm flies in mountain valleys and canyons in Sonora, Mexico, and agree that this research is needed and would be of value. We had the opportunity to discuss this with Dr. Graham when he was here in Saltillo and have asked him to develop it with the Mission staff in consultation with members of your staff.

cc:
E. H. Graham

DEWIDHASS\FKnping\me] 1/20/67

E. F. Knippling

Dr. Weidhaas
Screw-worm
Mexico

Entomology Research Division
Kerrville, Texas

Field test in Sonora

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B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

January 20, 1967

We have discussed the possibility of implementing the research outlined in your proposal of November 23, 1966, for several months. Dr. Weidhaas told me in a telephone conversation this week that after further discussion of the matter with Dr. Knipling, he feels that we should proceed to carry out the test along the lines which you propose. He hopes to supplement our local allotment of funds sufficiently to cover travel and other direct costs. We have no information concerning the possibility that personnel from other laboratories in the Branch might be transferred to Mission, so I feel that you should proceed on the presumption that the study will be conducted with available personnel.

As we discussed a few weeks ago, it appears desirable that either you or Dr. Davis make a trip to Sonora and select a suitable location for the test. Once the location is definitely decided, you should then be able to make further plans concerning personnel, equipment, supplies, animals, and the other items which will be needed.

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
D. E. Weidhaas

Green-worm
spice

Entomology Research Division
Kerrville, Texas

Field test in Sonora

January 20, 1967

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

We have discussed the possibility of implementing the research outlined in your proposal of November 13, 1966, for several months. Dr. Weidman told me in a telephone conversation this week that after further discussion of the matter with Dr. Karping, he feels that we should proceed to carry out the test along the lines which you propose. He hopes to supplement our local allotment of funds sufficiently to cover travel and other direct costs. We have no information concerning the possibility that personnel from other laboratories in the Branch might be transferred to Mission, so I feel that you should proceed on the presumption that the study will be conducted with available personnel.

As we discussed a few weeks ago, it appears desirable that either you or Dr. Davis make a trip to Sonora and select a suitable location for the test. Once the location is definitely decided, you should then be able to make further plans concerning personnel, equipment, supplies, animals, and the other items which will be needed.

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
D. E. Weidman

3/67

mexico

SPEED-MEMO

TO

Dr. O. H. Graham, Inv. Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

SUBJECT

Attractant studies in Tabasco

FROM

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

MESSAGE (Write concise message. Sign and forward parts 1 and 2 to addressee. Retain part 3)

Dr. Fletcher and I agree that the screw-worm fly attractant studies should be shifted to Villahermosa, Tabasco. The area around Cotaxtla does not appear favorable for screw-worm activity during the winter and early spring.

We accompanied Ing Velasco on a survey around Villahermosa and selected tentative trapping areas between Villahermosa and Teapa. There is more livestock in that area than in the areas to the north. This is unfortunate since it precludes using the experiment station at Cardenas as a base.

It was agreed to start the test on or about the 6th of February and send the samples to Cotaxtla by bus. Additional survey traps will be placed in the vicinity of Acayucan, Veracruz and trapping will continue at Cotaxtla.

It is anticipated that the Tabasco area will be favorable until March or April. At that time, a decision will be made whether or not to move back to Cotaxtla or to move the test to Acayucan. Ing Velasco will discuss these proposed changes with Drs. Ortega and Sifuentes next week in Mexico City.

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

FEB 15 1967

W.C.M.

D.E.W.

J.A.F.

SIGNATURE

REPLY (Use this space for reply. Sign and date. Retain part 2 to sender. Retain part 1)

Thank you for furnishing me the above information concerning the status of the screw-worm attractant test. I was happy to learn today that Dr. Fletcher is in Veracruz, so I am sure that he is following the progress of the test quite closely. Perhaps he will have data for inclusion in the next Quarterly Report and we will then have a little better idea as to the progress of the report.

If any problems should develop which cannot be solved by Dr. Fletcher on the spot, please let me know so that I can help if at all possible.

Thermo-Fax copy:

D. E. Weidhaas ✓

SIGNATURE

DATE

February 13, 1967

*Screw-worm
Mexico*

February 17, 1967

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

From: D. E. Weidhaas, Acting Chief, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

Subject: Information given to Animal Health Division for research in support of screw-worm eradication in Mexico

This morning I had a call from Drs. Donald Williams and Warren Ross of the ANH requesting that I outline the financial support we would need for research in support of the anticipated screw-worm eradication program in Mexico. They requested that we indicate our needs for 5 fiscal years starting in FY-1968. I felt that, if possible, research starting immediately would be helpful to the anticipated program so indicated needed financial support to start in FY-1968.

This proposed research support was discussed with Dr. E. F. Knippling and we indicated that we would need 7 professional man years for the needed research. At \$40,000 per professional man year, the total was given as \$280,000 per year. This amount of support would provide for 2 pmy for development and evaluation of attractants, 2 pmy for studies of field populations including ecology, dispersion, and population dynamics, 1 pmy for studies with chemosterilants, 1 pmy for research on rearing and nutrition, and 1 pmy for developing special strains of screw-worm flies for release.

We did not take into account the possibility of strengthening our screw-worm research through increased support from within our own Division. If this support for screw-worm research materializes, we may be able to reduce our needs by 2 professional man years. We did not indicate the need for facilities or where the research should be located.

Donald E. Weidhaas

cc:
E.F.Knippling
H.A.Rodenhiser

DEWeidhaas/mej

ja

February 17, 1967

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

From: B. E. Weidman, Acting Chief, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

Subject: Information given to Animal Health Division for research in support of screw-worm eradication in Mexico

This morning I had a call from Drs. Ronald Williams and Warren Ross of the AHH requesting that I outline the financial support we would need for research in support of the anticipated screw-worm eradication program in Mexico. They requested that we indicate our needs for 2 fiscal years starting in FY-1968. I felt that, if possible, research starting immediately would be helpful to the anticipated program so indicated needed financial support to start in FY-1968.

This proposed research support was discussed with Dr. E. F. Knippling and we indicated that we would need 3 professional man years for the needed research. At \$40,000 per professional man year, the total was given as \$120,000 per year. This amount of support would provide for 2 pay for development and evaluation of attractants, 2 pay for studies of field populations including ecology, dispersion, and population dynamics, 1 pay for studies with chemosterilants, 1 pay for research on rearing and nutrition, and 1 pay for developing special strains of screw-worm flies for release.

We did not take into account the possibility of strengthening our screw-worm research through increased support from within our own Division. If this support for screw-worm research materializes, we may be able to reduce our needs by 2 professional man years. We did not indicate the need for facilities or where the research should be located.

cc: E. F. Knippling
H. A. Rodenhiser

DEW:ibass/mej

FEB 3 1967

To: George W. Irving, Administrator, ARS
Through: H. A. Rodenhiser, Deputy Administrator, Farm Research
From: E. F. Knipling, Director, Entomology Research Division
Subject: Research on the Screw-worm in Mexico

We have reviewed with interest the "Report of Findings of the Mexico-United States Screw-worm Survey and Plan of Operations for a Possible Eradication Program in Mexico," by the Animal Health Division of ARS.

Please note that on page 51, where the estimated budget for a 4-year plan is outlined, it is stated that no estimates have been included for research. However, on pages 32-34 a strong request is made for research in support of the program. The current Southwest program has been supported by a research program. This is fortunate since it was soon apparent when the Southwest program got underway that conditions were vastly different in the Southwest and special problems were encountered that were not important in the Southeast. The research program has increased the efficiency and contributed to lower cost in the operation of the program. Better methods of handling the larvae, pupae and flies were developed. The grid release concept that worked so well in Florida and the Southeast had to be modified to a combined grid release and water-course release to accommodate dry Texas conditions, after research showed the need for this modification. Research also proved the necessity of widening the barrier zone. Other examples could be given to justify the research to support the Southwest program.

There is reason to believe that an extension of the eradication program into all of Mexico will lead to new and different problems that can be resolved only by an adequate research program. While some of our research efforts are already oriented to problems to be anticipated in Mexico, there is a need to strengthen research as quickly as possible. We have not made a detailed analysis of the needs for research to support an expanded eradication program. However, it seemed important to call this matter to your attention. If you agree that such analyses should be made and estimates of needs be proposed and submitted we will do so.

Return to M&A

FEB 1 1967

To: George W. Irving, Administrator, ARS
Through: H. A. Rodenbush, Deputy Administrator, Plant Research
From: E. F. Knippling, Director, Entomology Research Division
Subject: Research on the Green-worm in Mexico

We have reviewed with interest the "Report of Findings of the Mexico-United States Green-worm Survey and Plan of Operations for a Possible Eradication Program in Mexico," by the Animal Health Division of ARS.

Please note that on page 21, where the estimated budget for a 4-year plan is outlined, it is stated that no estimates have been included for research. However, on pages 22-24 a strong request is made for research in support of the program. The current Southwest program has been supported by a research grant. This is fortunate since it was soon apparent when the Southwest program was underway that conditions were vastly different in the Southwest and special projects were encountered that were not important in the Southwest. The research program has increased the efficiency and contributed to lower cost in the operation of the program. Better methods of handling the larvae, pupae and flies were developed. The grid release concept that worked so well in Florida and the Southwest had to be modified to a combined grid release and water-course release to accommodate dry Texas conditions. After research showed the need for this modification. Research also proved the necessity of widening the barrier zone. Other expedients could be given to justify the research to support the Southwest program.

There is reason to believe that an extension of the eradication program into all of Mexico will lead to new and different problems that can be resolved only by an adequate research program. While some of our research efforts are already oriented to problems to be anticipated in Mexico, there is a need to strengthen research as fully as possible. We have not made a detailed analysis of the needs for research to support an expanded eradication program. However, it seems important to call this matter to your attention. If you agree that such analysis should be made and estimated needs be proposed and submitted we will do so.

ARS:ENT:JAH:GWS:GWS:HK:Knippling:fw 2-2-67

E. F. Knippling

PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF SCREW-WORM ERADICATION IN MEXICO

1. Field studies on biology and ecology ----- 2 pmy

Ecological studies on the effects of climate, terrain, livestock populations, and husbandry practices on local populations of native flies should be conducted and should include research on location, ^{size,} ~~extent~~ ^{and movement} and seasonal occurrence of native populations and "outbreak centers" or foci of infestations. Efficient and effective release of sterile insects depends upon a thorough knowledge of screw-worm population dynamics. Research could reduce the numbers of screw-worm flies that will have to be reared, sterilized and released in the program.

2. Fly quality, rearing, nutrition, and special strains ----- 2 pmy

The effectiveness of released sterile insects depends upon rearing flies of high quality that, upon release into nature, are capable of surviving, dispersing, and mating competitively with natural populations. Research is needed on the development of special strains of flies containing genetic material from flies found in Mexico and on means of rearing flies of high quality for release ^{on low cost diets}. The ultimate objective would be to reduce the cost of rearing high quality screw-worm flies without reducing their survival and mating competitiveness under field conditions.

3. Attractant studies ----- 2 pmy

Research should be expanded on the development and evaluation of attractants for screw-worms and should include studies to find, identify, isolate and synthesize ovipositional, feeding, and sex attractants. Atttractants would be of use in survey and detection of screw-worm populations,

PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF BROWN NOSE LARVAE IN MEXICO

1. Field studies on biology and ecology

Research should be conducted on the effects of climate, vegetation,

topography, and husbandry practices on local populations of brown nose

larvae. Studies should include research on location, habitat,

and seasonal occurrence of native populations and local and imported

larvae. Efforts should be made to identify and control factors

which contribute to the spread of brown nose larvae.

Research should include the number of larvae per host and the

effect of host species, age, sex, and season on the spread of

larvae. Research should include the effect of host species, age, sex,

and season on the spread of larval brown nose.

Research should include the effect of host species, age, sex,

and season on the spread of larval brown nose.

Research should include the effect of host species, age, sex,

and season on the spread of larval brown nose.

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Research should include the effect of host species, age, sex,

and season on the spread of larval brown nose.

Research should include the effect of host species, age, sex,

studies on ecology, dispersion, and population dynamics, and eventually might be used in combination with attractants to sterilize natural populations. Program costs might be materially reduced if attractants were developed since population levels could be estimated to a much better degree reducing the number of flies that would have to be released.

4. Improved methods for detecting and predicting screw-worm infestations - 1 pym

One of the most difficult problems in efficiently utilizing sterile insects for release operations is determining release patterns that will allow maximum efficiency in the release of sterile insects. Improved methods of collecting, analyzing and using data on the incidence of screw-worm infestations or data on population levels are needed to allow for more efficient and effective means of releasing screw-worms. Such research ^ucould permit reductions in program costs through more effective utilization of released sterile insects.

5. Field evaluation of chemosterilants ----- 1 pym

It may be possible in the future to utilize attractants and chemosterilants to sterilize natural populations of screw-worms without the need for the release of sterile males or at least with a large reduction in the number of sterile insects released. Research is needed to evaluate the efficacy of attractive chemosterilant baits on natural populations of screw-worms.

1. Field studies on biology and ecology -----	\$100,000
2. Fly quality, rearing, nutrition, and special strains -----	100,000
3. Attractant studies -----	100,000
4. Improved methods for detection -----	50,000
5. Field evaluation of chemosterilants -----	<u>50,000</u>
	\$400,000

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2. Fly quality, rearing, nutrition, and special strains ----- 100,000

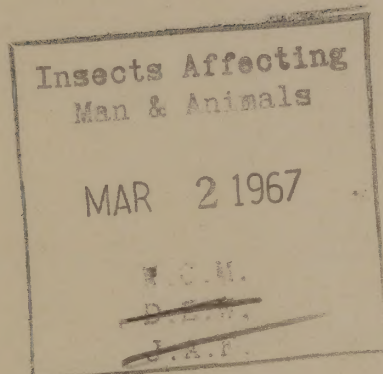
3. Attractant studies ----- 100,000

4. Improved methods for detection ----- 50,000

5. Field evaluation of chemosterilants ----- 50,000

\$400,000

Research in support of the screw-worm eradication program in Mexico would best be conducted south of the barrier zone planned for Southern Mexico. *although certain phases could be continued at mission, Tepic* We propose the research be located at Guatemala City and that adequate facilities be provided there for this research. *for 2.5 years.*



March 1, 1967

To: H. A. Rodenhiser, Deputy Administrator, Farm Research

From: E. F. Knipling, Director, Entomology Research Division

Subject: Research needs in an expanded screw-worm eradication program in Mexico

Last week at the special staff meeting you will recall that Dr. Saulmon stated that the Department wishes to consider research needs in support of an expanded screw-worm eradication program in Mexico. The Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch, including Dr. Graham, in charge of the Kerrville laboratory, has offered a proposal for research in support of screw-worm eradication in Mexico which is outlined in the attached statement.

This office has carefully reviewed this proposal, and we believe that research of the nature outlined could contribute materially to a more effective and a more efficient program of the scope that is contemplated in Mexico.

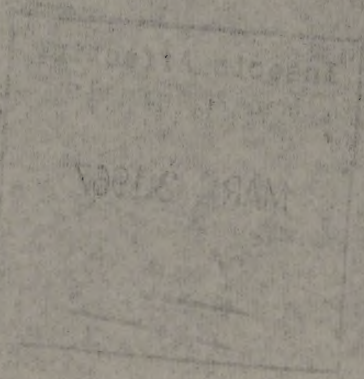
I informed Dr. Saulmon that this proposal is being submitted to you for your review and for submittal to the regulatory Divisions.

Enclosure

cc:
Dr. Saulmon
Dr. Weidhaas

E. F. Knipling

Handwritten notes at top left.



March 1, 1967

Mr. A. Robertson, Deputy Administrator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Enclosed for the special staff meeting you will recall that Mr. Sanborn stated that the Department wished to consider various needs in support of an expanded straw-worm eradication program in Mexico. The insects affecting man and animals in Mexico, including the grasshopper, in the state of the National Laboratory, are offered a proposal for research in support of straw-worm eradication in Mexico which is outlined in the attached statement.

This office has carefully reviewed this proposal, and we believe that research of the nature outlined could contribute materially to more effective and a more efficient system of the straw-worm eradication program in Mexico.

I informed Mr. Sanborn that this proposal is being submitted to you for your review and for submission to the regulatory authorities.

E. J. Miller

Enclosure
cc: Mr. Sanborn
Mr. [illegible]

PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF SCREW-WORM
ERADICATION IN MEXICO

1. Field studies on biology and ecology----- 2 pay

Ecological studies on the effects of climate, terrain, livestock populations, and husbandry practices on local populations of native screw-worm flies should be conducted and should include research on location, size, seasonal occurrence, and movement of native populations and "outbreak centers" or foci of infestations. Efficient and effective release of sterile insects depends upon a thorough knowledge of screw-worm population dynamics. Information on the seasonal occurrence and abundance of native screw-worm populations could reduce the numbers of screw-worm flies that will have to be reared, sterilized, and released in the program.

2. Fly quality, rearing, nutrition, and special strains----- 2 pay

The effectiveness of released sterile insects depends upon rearing flies of high quality that, upon release into nature, are capable of surviving, dispersing, and mating competitively with natural populations. Research is needed on the development of special strains of flies containing genetic material from flies found in Mexico and on means of rearing flies on low cost diets but of high quality for release. The ultimate objective would be to reduce the cost of flies of high quality that possesses maximum ability to survive and mate competitively under field conditions that exist in Mexico.

3. Attractant studies----- 2 pay

Research should be expanded on the development and evaluation of attractants for screw-worms and should include studies to find, identify, isolate and synthesize ovipositional, feeding, and sex attractants. Attractants would be of use in survey and detection of screw-worm populations, studies on ecology, dispersion, and population dynamics, and eventually might be used in combination with chemosterilants to sterilize natural populations. Program costs might be materially reduced if attractants were developed since the presence of screw-worm flies migrating into new areas might be detected sooner and population levels of existing infestations could be estimated to a much better degree thus reducing the number of flies that would have to be released.

4. Summary

1. Field studies on biology and ecology-----	\$100,000
2. Fly quality, rearing, nutrition, and special strains-----	100,000
3. Attractant studies-----	100,000
	\$300,000

1. Field studies on biology and ecology----- \$ 100,000

Ecological studies on the effects of climate, terrain, livestock populations, and husbandry practices on local populations of native screwworm flies should be conducted and should include research on location, size, seasonal occurrence, and movement of native populations and "outbreak centers" or foci of infestation. Efficient and effective control of sterile insects depends upon a thorough knowledge of screwworm population dynamics. Information on the seasonal occurrence and abundance of native screwworm populations would reduce the number of sterile insects that will have to be reared, sterilized, and released in the program.

2. Fly quality, feeding, nutrition, and special strains----- \$ 100,000

The effectiveness of released sterile insects depends upon feeding flies of high quality that, upon release into nature, are capable of surviving, dispersing, and mating competitively with native populations. Research is needed on the development of special strains of flies containing genetic material from flies found in Mexico and on means of rearing flies on low cost diets but of high quality for release. The ultimate objective would be to reduce the cost of flies of high quality that possess maximum ability to survive and mate competitively under field conditions that exist in Mexico.

3. Attractant studies----- \$ 100,000

Research should be expanded on the development and evaluation of attractants for screwworms and should include studies to find identity, isolate and synthesize volatile, feeding, and sex attractants. Attractants would be of use in survey and detection of screwworm populations, studies on ecology, dispersion, and population dynamics, and eventually might be used in combination with chemosterilant treatments against populations. Program costs might be materially reduced if attractants were developed since the presence of screwworm flies migrating into new areas might be detected sooner and population levels of existing infestations could be estimated to a much better degree thus reducing the number of flies that would have to be released.

4. Summary

1. Field studies on biology and ecology-----	\$100,000
2. Fly quality, feeding, nutrition, and special strains-----	100,000
3. Attractant studies-----	100,000
	\$300,000

Research in support of the screw-worm eradication program in Mexico would best be conducted south of the barrier zone planned for Southern Mexico although certain phases could be continued at Mission, Texas, for 2.5 years. We propose the research be located in Guatemala City and that adequate facilities be provided there for this research. It is probable that facilities would have to be leased and modified to meet requirements. It is difficult to estimate such requirements. We propose that a nonrecurring item of \$100,000 be included for the leasing and renovating of facilities for laboratory and offices.

Research in support of the seawater desalination program in Mexico would best be conducted south of the barrier zone planned for Southern Mexico although certain phases could be continued at Mission, Texas, for 2.5 years. We propose the research be located in Guatemala City and that adequate facilities be provided there for this research. It is probable that facilities would have to be leased and modified to meet requirements. It is difficult to estimate such requirements. We propose that a nonrecursing item of \$100,000 be included for the leasing and renovating of facilities for laboratory and offices.

The desalination of seawater is a complex process involving a number of steps. The first step is the removal of suspended solids and other impurities from the seawater. This is usually done by passing the water through a series of filters. The second step is the removal of dissolved salts. This is usually done by a process called reverse osmosis. In this process, the seawater is forced through a semi-permeable membrane which allows water to pass but blocks the salts. The third step is the removal of any remaining impurities. This is usually done by passing the water through a series of activated carbon filters. The final step is the distribution of the desalinated water to the areas where it is needed.

Desalination should be expanded on the Gulf Coast and in the Yucatan Peninsula. The Gulf Coast has a long history of desalination and has a number of large desalination plants. The Yucatan Peninsula has a large population and a high demand for water. Desalination would be a valuable way to provide water to these areas. There are a number of advantages to desalination. First, it provides a reliable source of water. Second, it does not require a large amount of land. Third, it does not require a large amount of energy. Finally, it does not require a large amount of money. Desalination is a promising way to provide water to the areas where it is needed most.

There are a number of challenges to desalination. First, the cost of desalination is still relatively high. Second, the process of desalination is still relatively complex. Third, the process of desalination is still relatively energy-intensive. Finally, the process of desalination is still relatively noisy. Despite these challenges, desalination is a promising way to provide water to the areas where it is needed most. We propose that a nonrecursing item of \$100,000 be included for the leasing and renovating of facilities for laboratory and offices.

*Screwworm
mexico*

March 2, 1967

To: Donald L. Williams, Acting Senior Staff Veterinarian,
Emergency Animal Diseases, Animal Health Division

From: D. E. Weidhaas, Acting Chief, Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

Subject: Dursban as a possible screw-worm larvicide

Our laboratories at Kerrville and Mission, Texas, have apparently not previously checked the toxicity of Dursban to screw-worm larvae but Dr. M. M. Crystal at Mission will initiate in vitro tests in the near future. Since our research indicates that this experimental insecticide is both safe and highly effective for the control of Boophilus ticks, we concur that it is important to determine its usefulness for screw-worm control.

If the results of the laboratory tests are encouraging, we can proceed to tests with screw-worm infested animals in one of two ways, (1) by infesting and treating calves at our field test facility in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas; or (2) by making arrangements to conduct tests at Cotaxtla, Veracruz, where we are doing other field research on screw-worms. Field tests can be conducted at Nuevo Laredo at very little cost; we would only need concurrence of Federal regulatory officials to transport screw-worm eggs from Mission to Nuevo Laredo. To work at Cotaxtla we would have to purchase cattle, lease facilities, buy animal feed, hire animal caretakers, and incur considerable travel expense. The total cost of these items would depend on the number of concentrations and methods of application that were tested but a rough estimate of the cost is \$10,000.

As soon as the laboratory data are available, we will transmit them to you.

Donald E. Weidhaas

DEWeidhaas/mej

JA7

March 1, 1941

To: Robert L. Williams, Acting Chief, Vaccination
Emergency Animal Diseases, Animal Health Division
From: W. E. Williams, Acting Chief, Vaccine Research Branch
Animal Research Branch
Subject: Bacteriophage as a possible vaccine against
fowl cholera

Our laboratory at Kerrville and Mission, Texas, have previously
not previously checked the efficacy of bacteriophage against fowl
cholera. Dr. H. A. Snyder at Mission will initiate a study to
the near future. Since our research indicates that in a bacteriophage
inactivation is both easy and highly effective for the control of
bacterial diseases, we consider that it is important to determine its
usefulness for such work.

If the results of the laboratory tests are encouraging, we can proceed
to tests with serum-worm infected animals in order to determine the
interesting and exciting value of our field test results in
laboratory, transmission of (1) by making arrangements to conduct tests
at Colorado Springs, where we are doing other field research on
serum-worms. Field tests can be conducted at various points of
this country we would only need cooperation of local veterinary
officials to transport serum-worm eggs from Mission to Colorado
to work at Colorado we would have to purchase at the local level
any animal feed, live animal containers, and other necessities (very
expensive). The total cost of this work would depend on the number of
containers and methods of application that were tested and strength
estimate of the cost is \$20,000.

As soon as the laboratory data are available we will transmit them to
you.

W. E. Williams

05/01/1941/mf

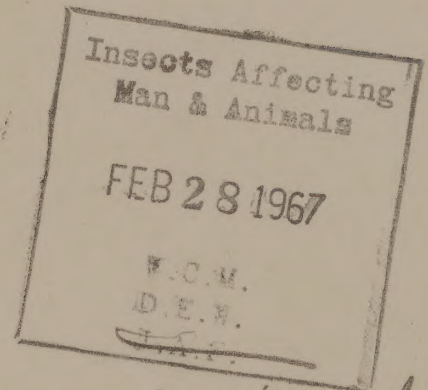
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

February 24, 1967

To : D. E. Weidhaas, Acting Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals
Research Branch
Entomology Research Division
Beltsville, Maryland

From : Donald L. Williams
Acting Senior Staff Veterinarian
Emergency Animal Diseases

Subject: Dursban as a possible screwworm larvicide



*High level asked
Cristel to list
Jat*

We understand that Dursban is a promising candidate insecticide for testing against screwworms.

We would like to request that your Division carry out in vitro tests of this compound in Entomology Research Laboratories at Mission, and if found to be effective that field tests be carried out in Mexico.

We would be happy to work with your Division in field testing this insecticide against screwworms.

D. L. Williams

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
 ANIMAL INDUSTRY DIVISION
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

February 20, 1957



To : H. C. Waldman, Acting Chief
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Washington, D. C.
 Entomology Research Division
 Beltsville, Maryland

From : Donald D. Williams
 Acting Senior Field Veterinarian
 Emergency Animal Diseases

Subject: Boreas as a possible reservoir for larvae

We understand that Boreas is a promising candidate for testing against scabworms.

We would like to request that your Division carry out in vitro tests of this compound in entomology research laboratories at Beltsville, and if found to be effective that field tests be carried out in Boreas.

We would be happy to work with your Division in field testing this insecticide against scabworms.

D. D. Williams

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

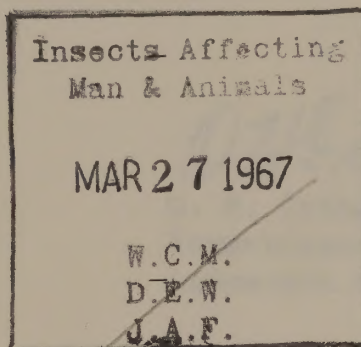
Memorandum

*Screwworm
mexico*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Entomology Research Division
Kerrville, Texas

SUBJECT: Extension of cooperative agreement with Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agricolas

TO: D. E. Weidhaas, Acting Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch
Beltsville, Maryland



DATE: March 23, 1967

In my memorandum of March 15 to you on this general subject, I did not discuss the possibility of expanding our existing cooperative agreement with INIA. While I believe the existing cooperative agreement will fully cover the proposed field testing of attractants, it would be highly desirable to expand the cooperation to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a colony of screw-worm flies at Cotaxtla or some other suitable location in southern Mexico. You may remember that we have several times proposed to Animal Health Division that the two Divisions jointly establish a colony in Mexico which could be used for research purposes and as an insurance colony for the Mexico program. Dr. Sharman has, I believe, urged the establishment of such a colony, but action has been delayed for political reasons.

We have assumed responsibility for supplying new genetic material to ANH Division for introduction into the Mission fly colony from time to time. Probably the responsibility for providing this new genetic material should belong to ANH Division, but we have the technical know-how and they do not, so we have voluntarily assumed the responsibility. In order to continue to supply this material in the future, it will be almost mandatory for us to establish some kind of arrangement for screw-worm rearing in Mexico. If entomologists in INIA would provide the facilities for screw-worm rearing, it would be a great deal of help to us. We could not only use this facility for the development of new Mexico strains, but would also then be able to undertake certain biological and behavior studies which are not now feasible. One or more of these biological studies could be undertaken in cooperation with INIA entomologists if they were interested. In addition, a ready source of screw-worm eggs would be very useful if we should decide to undertake the evaluation of Dursban and other new insecticides as screw-worm larvicides.

I have not discussed this project with any of the INIA officials, and do not know whether or not they would be interested in expanding our

Entomology Research Division
Kearville, Texas

Extension of cooperative agreement with Institute Nacional de
Investigaciones Agrícolas

March 23, 1967

J. G. Williams, Acting Chief
Agricola Research Branch
Kearville, Texas

In my memorandum of March 15 to you on this general subject, I did not discuss the possibility of expanding our existing cooperative agreement with INIA. While I believe the existing cooperative agreement will fully cover the proposed field testing of attractants, it would be highly desirable to expand the cooperation to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a colony of screw-worm flies at Kearville or some other suitable location in southern Mexico. You may remember that the Division several times proposed to Animal Health Division that the two Divisions jointly establish a colony in Mexico which would be used for research purposes and as an insurance colony for the Mexico program. Dr. Graham has, I believe, urged the establishment of such a colony, but action has been delayed for political reasons.

We have assumed responsibility for supplying new genetic material to ANH Division for introduction into the Mexican fly colony from time to time. Probably the responsibility for providing this new genetic material should belong to ANH Division, but we have the technical know-how and the facilities so we have voluntarily assumed the responsibility. In order to continue to supply this material in the future, it will be almost mandatory for us to establish some kind of arrangement for screw-worm rearing in Mexico. If entomologists in INIA would provide the facilities for screw-worm rearing, it would be a great deal of help to us. We could not only use this facility for the development of new genetic strains, but would also then be able to undertake certain biological and behavior studies which are not now feasible. One or more of these biological studies could be undertaken in cooperation with INIA entomologists if they were interested. In addition, a ready source of screw-worm eggs would be very useful if we should decide to undertake the evaluation of Graham and other new insecticides as screw-worm larvicides.

I have not discussed this project with any of the INIA officials, and do not know whether or not they would be interested in expanding our

cooperative research along these lines. If you feel that we should explore the possibility of an expanded program with them, I will be glad to do so.

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham

Investigations Leader

Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

B. G. Hightower

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O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
B. G. Hightower

Factor sealed off from the benefited

panies of waging peace in this com-
l era are many, and they were nev-
er illustrated for Lyndon B. John-
n last week at the intra-American
t conference in Punta del Este.

as, of course, a mission of peace
odwill. And yet the President had
ertake it without the full backing
gress—the price he paid for the
at long ago Congress gave him a
blank-check endorsement on Viet-
which some senators, notably Wil-
ulbright, now deeply regret.

each his destination in South Amer-
e President flew over millions of
f trackless backcountry, the very
r which so much hopeful planning
ne at the conference. But for all
e likes to ride over the land, taste
, splash through dammed-up water
vision the power grids down the
alleys, he had to do his savoring
even miles up. He would have loved
e a grand tour of the great jungle
y site down the eastern slope of
des (Carretera Marginal de la Sel-
d take a look at the hylean Ama-
gion with its latent wealth, or at
ver Plata (Rio de la Plata) multi-
al development scheme. But he
not—because of the volatile polit-
mosphere that makes it somehow
ous for a benefactor to walk among
e helps.

ugh Johnson and 18 other chiefs of
ment gathered in a city that loves
and gaiety, they came with rela-
few smiles, and in return received
e perfunctory music of the national
s plus some cannon salutes that
of wet powder. To the U.S. Presi-
the biggest disappointment of all
at he had to be walled away from
ple of Uruguay. His arrival cere-
at the Carrasco airport was like a
e rehearsal for some tentatively
led public event, with official func-
es positioned on the red carpeting
atues, and a subdued press con-

tingent held at remote bay. On all sides
were sullen cordons of soldiers and police,
armed to the teeth, but nowhere was
there anything that could properly be
called an audience; the people ("P-E-E-
P-U-L," as L.B.J. likes to say), whether
friendly, just curious or hostile, had not
been invited. U.S. officials, aware of John-
son's love of a spectacle, had not wanted
it that way and had asked their hosts to
let the public in so he could hear the
familiar cheers and look at some eager
faces. But Uruguay said no: there could
be no guarantee of the safety of the es-
teemed guests if crowds were let in. Nor
could there be any motorcading on the
90-mile trip from Montevideo to Punta
del Este. And so the President's three jet
helicopters were flown in from the States
to transport the party far over the heads
of any placard carriers or others who
may have wanted to see Johnson up close.

On down the peninsula at the site of the
conference, the incongruity grew. While
Johnson shed his coat in the magnificent
sun and gazed from the patio of his quar-
ters onto a tranquil, blue Atlantic, soldiers
nervously tended machine guns set up as
discreetly as possible in the residential
shrubs. While he talked with the other
presidents about bringing social justice
and guaranteeing freedom to the vast
hordes of deprived Latin Americans, Uru-
guayan troopers, with carbines slung over
their shoulders, patrolled the streets. Not
in Lyndon Johnson's time in office had he
seen such rigid security.

If nothing else, it was a stark reminder
once again that the open pocketbook is
not always the way to the open heart.
And no man was quicker to appreciate it
than Lyndon Johnson, who had come with
a message of self-help. He went right to
work, man to man, and it was the best

possible thing to do under the austere
conditions.

At the conference table he listened
more than he talked. In private he heard
out all the complaints of the other lead-
ers. He quietly accepted their suggestions
and listened to their requests for help.
With each he established some of that
nose-to-nose relationship that is his most
effective weapon.

Colombia's Carlos Lleras Restrepo, for
instance, asked for a more effective coffee
agreement with the United States—and
heard a little agriculture shoptalk about
how the U.S. had found that there was
no chance of a fair price for a commodity
unless the producers agree to limit pro-
duction. And Johnson added he was ready
to assist in plans for marginal coffee pro-
ducers to diversify into other crops, so
that the market would not be glutted as
it is now.

There was open mutual admiration be-
tween L.B.J. and the Dominican Repub-
lic's Joaquín Balaguer as they reminisced
about that country's darkest moments
and discussed Johnson's hope that Viet-
nam will turn out the same way.

With his old friend Gustavo Díaz Ordaz
of Mexico, Johnson took off his suit coat
and pulled his chair closer. He thumped
Díaz Ordaz on the arm, worked out a
meeting with him down along the Rio
Grande in the fall and then enthused
about the great benefits that would come
from a U.S.-supported assault on the Mex-
ican screwworm fly that attacks and even-
tually kills livestock and wildlife.

With all the global issues of peace and
war around, talk like this might sound
mundane. But it is the sort of thing that
some day may help make it possible for
a United States President to go easily
among his Latin neighbors.



W.C. Weidhaas
Screwworm
Mexico

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

MAY 12 1967

W.C.M.

~~D.E.W.~~

~~J.A.F.~~

May 9, 1967

Dr. R. S. Sharman
Lucha Contra El Gusano Barrenador
Tres Picos No. 79
Apartado Postal M-2890
Mexico 4, D. F.

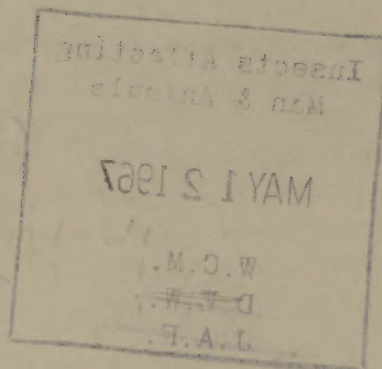
Dear Dr. Sharman:

As you know, I have been asked to evaluate the efficacy of Dursban, a new and highly effective insecticide for the control of Boophilus ticks, as a screw-worm larvicide. Since Dursban was only moderately toxic to newly hatched screw-worms in our laboratory in vitro tests, we have decided to limit our field test to a small-scale effort to bracket the minimum effective concentration.

Preliminary inquiries indicate that it would be possible to use facilities of the Government Experiment Station at Cotaxtla, Veracruz, for holding and treating screw-worm-infested cattle. We discussed the proposed test with Ing. Judino, Director of El Campo Experimental at Cotaxtla, and with Dr. Robles, Director of La Posta Animal Health Station. Both gentlemen were most kind and offered us the facilities of their stations, but there are not any vacant pens at La Posta and there is a vacant feedlot with adjacent working pens at El Campo. For this reason I would like to conduct the test at El Campo, and have tentatively selected the week of June 12.

While we have informal approval from Ing. Judino, I feel that we should inform personnel of the Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia of our plans. If this proposal meets your approval, will you please contact the proper authorities in Mexico City and let us know whether or not it will be permissible for us to carry out the test. In case there are inquiries, you may state that all cattle will be treated with a highly effective insecticide before any full-grown screw-worm larvae are able to drop from the cattle, and that we will not increase the natural population of screw-worms in the vicinity of the Experiment Station.

Examination
refuse



May 9, 1967

Dr. R. B. Sherman
Lucha Contra El Gusano Bursarador
Tron Picon No. 79
Aparado Postal M-2370
Mexico 4, D. F.

Dear Dr. Sherman:

As you know, I have been asked to evaluate the efficacy of bursar, a new and highly effective insecticide for the control of booby ticks, as a screw-worm larvicide. Since bursar was only moderately toxic to newly hatched screw-worms in our laboratory in vitro tests, we have decided to limit our field test to a small-scale effort to bursar the minimum effective concentration.

Preliminary inquiries indicate that it would be possible to use facilities of the Government Experiment Station at Gotaria, Veracruz, for holding and treating screw-worm-infested cattle. We discussed the proposed test with Ing. Julio, Director of El Campo Experimental Station, and with Dr. Rabies, Director of La Posta Animal Health Station. Both gentlemen were most kind and offered us the facilities of their stations, but there are not any vacant pens at La Posta and there is a vacant facility with adjacent working pens at El Campo. For this reason I would like to conduct the test at El Campo, and have tentatively selected the week of June 12.

While we have informal approval from Ing. Julio, I feel that we should inform personnel of the Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganaderia of our plans. If this proposal meets your approval, will you please contact the proper authorities in Mexico City and let us know whether or not it will be permissible for us to carry out the test. In case there are inquiries, you may state that all cattle will be treated with a highly effective insecticide before any full-grown screw-worm larvae are able to drop from the cattle, and that we will not increase the natural population of screw-worms in the vicinity of the Experiment Station.

If we proceed with the test as planned, I would like for Mr. J. L. Trevino of our Field Station in Nuevo Laredo to go to Veracruz not later than June 5 to buy 20 head of yearling cattle and make other necessary arrangements for the test. If your inspector for Veracruz could conveniently meet Mr. Trevino on June 5, I think it is possible he could help quite a bit in locating suitable cattle. We would, of course, be happy to have any of your personnel who are interested present at the time the test is carried out.

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham
O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

D. E. Weidhaas ✓
B. G. Hightower
J. L. Trevino

If we proceed with the test as planned, I would like for Mr. J. I. Trevino of our Field Station in Nuevo Laredo to go to Veracruz not later than June 5 to pay 20 head of yearling cattle and make other necessary arrangements for the test. If your inspector for Veracruz could conveniently meet Mr. Trevino on June 5, I think it is possible he could help pick a bit in locating suitable cattle. We would, of course, be happy to have any of your personnel who are interested present at the time the test is carried out.

Sincerely yours,

O. M. Graham
Investigation Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
J. I. Trevino
B. G. Highower
G. E. Weidman

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Animal Health Division

Screwworm Eradication Activities

Tres Picos 79

México 5, D. F.

May 18, 1967

To: Dr. O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
ERD, ARS, USDA, Kerrville, Texas

From: Robert S. Sharmen
Veterinarian in Charge.

Subject: Field Test in Mexico of Dursban

I met with Sub-Secretary for Livestock Manuel Guzmán Willis and Dr. Gabriel Fernández de Castro this morning, and we discussed the proposed field test you wish to make of Dursban. They are quite in accord with the undertaking, so you may proceed with your plans with formal blessings. I shall undoubtedly get a reply to a letter I sent them about the matter, giving a written O.K. as well at a later date, but there is no need to hold off for the written approval.

They indicated that they would probably ask Dr. Alfonso Herrera to go down from time to time so that he could cooperate as much as possible on the project, and learn about the new product. Along these lines they asked me a number of questions about Dursban that I could not answer. I think it would be profitable if you could dispatch a short letter to Mr. Guzmán Willis, with a copy to Dr. Fernández de Castro, outlining the properties of Dursban, realizing, of course, that there may be restrictions on release of certain information about the product placed by the manufacturer. I will send you a copy of the written approval as soon as we receive it, so that you can send a copy to Dr. Robles and Ing. Judino and to anyone else to whom you may have need to show your "credentials".

We do not now have an inspector in Veracruz, although one of our inspectors works a few of the municipios in northern Veracruz, so I am afraid we will not be in a position to give you much help here, unless you run into a real problem, at which time, of course, we will do everything we can to help. The inspector we formerly had in Veracruz was connected with the survey, and has been terminated.

The Sub-Secretary is taking a real interest in the project being carried out in Sonora by Dr. Nightower, and plans to discuss it in detail with Secretary Gil Preciado, so your tests are not overlooked by the Mexican Government.

*Dr. Upichhaas
Screwworm*
Kerrville, Texas

Field test in Mexico of Dursban

R. S. Sharman
Veterinarian in Charge
Screw-Worm Eradication Activities
Mexico, D. F.

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

JUN 2 1967

May 31, 1967

W.C.M.

~~D.E.W.~~

~~J.A.F.~~

Thank you very much for your memorandum of May 18 on this same subject. I appreciate very much your efforts on our behalf. Having obtained these assurances of concurrence by the Mexican government, we plan to proceed with the test on approximately the same schedule as I indicated in my earlier letter.

Mr. J. L. Trevino plans to arrive in Veracruz on June 3, and will spend the week of June 5 purchasing the cattle and making other necessary pre-arrangements. I plan to arrive in Veracruz on June 9, and we will begin infesting the cattle with screw-worms on June 12. The cattle will be sprayed on June 16 and checked on the 17th. At the time of checking, any surviving screw-worm larvae will be treated with Asuntol.

Mr. Trevino and I have made reservations to stay at the Hotel Emporio in Veracruz and can be reached there by telephone if anyone should need to contact us.

I am very pleased to read that Dr. Alfonso Herrera will participate in the test as a representative of SAG and that I will have the opportunity to renew a long-standing friendship with him.

O. H. Graham

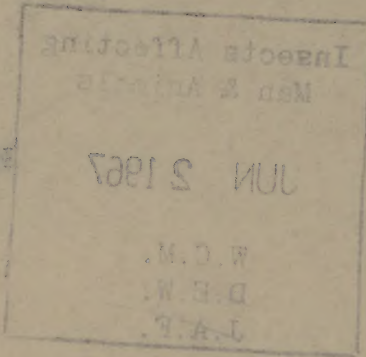
O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

D. E. Weidhaas ✓
B. G. Hightower
J. L. Trevino

Meriville, Texas

Field case in Mexico of Bureau



May 31, 1967

H. S. Graham
Veterinarian in Charge
Bureau-Worm eradication Activities
Mexico, U. S.

Thank you very much for your memorandum of May 18 on this same subject. I appreciate very much your efforts on our behalf. Having obtained these assurances of cooperation by the Mexican Government, we plan to proceed with the test on approximately the same schedule as I indicated in my earlier letter.

Mr. J. E. Trevino plans to arrive in Veracruz on June 3, and will spend the week of June 5 purchasing the cattle and making other necessary pre-arrangements. I plan to arrive in Veracruz on June 9, and we will begin infesting the cattle with screw-worms on June 12. The cattle will be sprayed on June 18 and checked on the 19th. At the time of checking, any surviving screw-worm larvae will be treated with Asectol.

Mr. Trevino and I have made reservations to stay at the Hotel Espana in Veracruz and can be reached there by telephone if anyone should need to contact us.

I am very pleased to read that Dr. Alfonso Herrera will participate in the test as a representative of SAG and that I will have the opportunity to renew a long-standing friendship with him.

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insect Investigations

cc: J. E. Trevino
H. S. Graham
B. E. Weidman

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

JUN 2 1967

W.C.M.

~~D.E.W.~~

~~J.A.F.~~

May 31, 1967

Mr. Manuel Guzman Willis
Sub-Secretary for Livestock Production
Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia
Tacuba No. 7
Mexico, D. F.

Dear Mr. Guzman Willis:

Dr. R. S. Sharman of Screw-Worm Eradication Activities, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has suggested that I furnish you a brief summary of the information which we have concerning Dursban, the new insecticide which we have requested your approval to test in Veracruz. This organophosphorus compound is a patented product of the Dow Chemical Company, and research on it has been under way in the United States, Australia, and other countries for over two years. Dursban has not been placed on the market and is only available for research purposes.

The data presently available indicate that this insecticide will be extremely useful for the control of mosquito larvae, turkey chiggers, and Boophilus ticks. Data from this laboratory indicate that the insecticide is highly effective for control of Boophilus annulatus and B. microplus at concentrations of 0.025 to 0.1%; the cooperating veterinary toxicologists have not seen any signs of poisoning in calves sprayed to saturation with 0.25% or lower concentrations of Dursban. Effectiveness of the material was not reduced at the end of 42 weeks of moderate use in a dipping vat.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is continuing to search for other insecticides, in addition to Asuntol, which will provide simultaneous control of ticks and screw-worms. We cannot arrange tests with screw-worm-infested cattle in the United States, and have suggested they be conducted in Veracruz. The results should be of interest in both Mexico and the United States; we appreciate very much your willingness to cooperate.

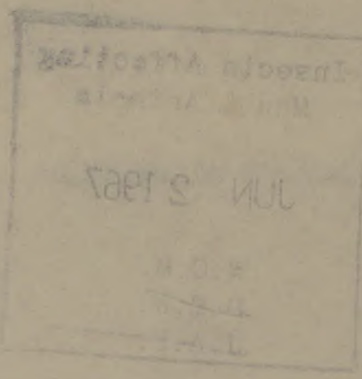
Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

Enclosure

From room



May 21, 1957

Mr. James G. Thompson
Sub-director for Insect Production
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Mr. E. S. Edwards of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has suggested that I furnish you a brief summary of the information which we have concerning the new insecticide which we have suggested your approval to use in Texas. This insecticide is a patented product of the Dow Chemical Company, and research on it has been under way in the United States, Australia, and other countries for over two years. Edwards has not been placed on the market and is only available for research purposes.

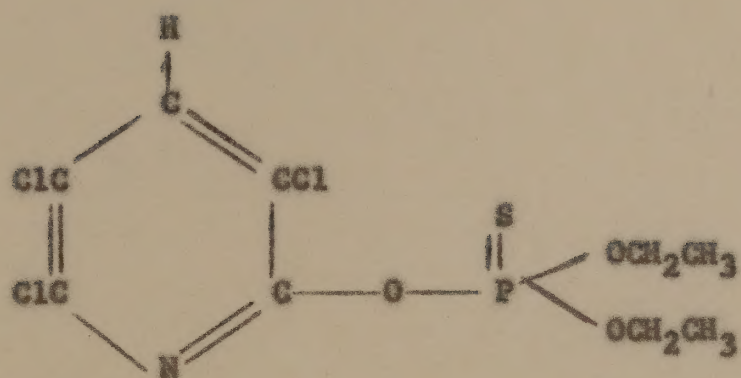
The data presently available indicate that this insecticide will be extremely useful for the control of mealybug larvae, mealybugs, and honeydew ticks. From this laboratory indicate that the insecticide is highly effective for control of honeydew ticks and A. ricinis at concentrations of 0.01% to 0.1%; the corresponding honeydew ticks have not been seen any signs of poisoning in calves sprayed to saturation with 0.1% or lower concentrations of honeydew. Effectiveness of the material was not reduced at the end of 48 weeks at moderate use in a dipping vat.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is continuing to search for other insecticides, in addition to honeydew, which will provide simultaneous control of ticks and honeydew. We cannot arrange tests with honeydew ticks in the United States, and have suggested they be conducted in honeydew. The results should be of interest to both Mexico and the United States; we appreciate very much your willingness to cooperate.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature

G. E. Graham
Investigative Director
Livestock Insect Investigations



Dursban^R

O,O-diethyl O-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl
phosphorothioate



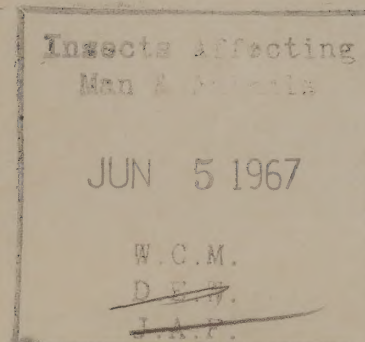
Structure

2,5-bis(2-pyridyl)-2,5-dichloro-2-pyridyl phosphorochloridate

W. C. Weidhaas
Screwworm
Mexico

June 1, 1967

Dr. J. Antonio Sifuentes, Head
Entomology Department
Instituto Nacional de
Investigaciones Agricolas, S. A. G.
Apartado Postal No. 6-882
Mexico 6, D. F.



Dear Dr. Sifuentes:

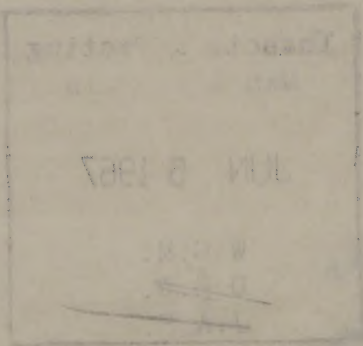
It was a great pleasure to be able to visit with you in Veracruz on May 20, and I enjoyed very much our discussions of the cooperative research program. In accordance with your request, I am writing to confirm the highlights of our discussion so that they will be a matter of record.

It was mutually agreed, I believe, that the current screw-worm attractants test being conducted by Ing. H. Velasco would be discontinued at the end of the second repetition, if all of the test attractants are negative as they were in the first repetition. If tests with the three experimental attractants are discontinued this month, I propose that in lieu of the originally proposed test, we undertake the evaluation of a much larger number of experimental materials without replication.

On the basis of his laboratory tests at Mission, Dr. L. W. Fletcher can select candidate attractants for field testing and arrange for the shipment of these materials to Cotaxtla. A candidate attractant could be placed in a single trap for a period of one week. If no screw-worm flies were caught in this trap in one week, the candidate material could be dropped from further testing. The trapping sites in Veracruz which you have been using would be entirely suitable for these tests. Approximately three out of each twelve traps should be baited with liver, and these liver-baited control traps should be rotated each week. The other nine traps would then be available for the testing of nine experimental attractants. If any positive results are obtained in this test, the material could be used again in a

Dr. J. Antonio Simental
Mexico

June 1, 1987



Dr. J. Antonio Simental, Head
Entomology Department
Instituto Nacional de
Investigaciones Agrícolas, E. A. G.
Aptado Postal No. 6-883
Mexico 6, D.F.

Dear Dr. Simental:

It was a great pleasure to be able to visit with you in Veracruz on May 30, and I enjoyed very much our discussions of the cooperative research program. In accordance with your request, I am writing to confirm the highlights of our discussion so that they will be a matter of record.

It was mutually agreed, I believe, that the current screw-worm attractant test being conducted by Ing. M. Velasco would be discontinued at the end of the second repetition, if all of the cast attractants are negative as they were in the first repetition. If tests with the three experimental attractants are discontinued this month, I propose that in lieu of the originally proposed test, we undertake the evaluation of a much larger number of experimental materials without replication.

On the basis of his laboratory tests at Mission, Dr. L. W. Fletcher can select candidate attractants for field testing and arrange for the shipment of these materials to Guatemala. A candidate attractant could be placed in a single trap for a period of one week. If no screw-worm flies were caught in this trap in one week, the candidate material could be dropped from further testing. The trapping sites in Veracruz which you have been using would be entirely suitable for these tests. Approximately three out of each twelve traps should be baited with liver, and three liver-baited control traps should be rotated each week. The other nine traps would then be available for the testing of nine experimental attractants. If any positive results are obtained in this test, the material could be used again in a

future test, and it would probably be desirable to use a replicated test for the further evaluation of materials which are positive in the first test. Replication could be obtained either by placing the material in two to four traps for a single week, or in a single trap for two to four weeks if this trap were moved from site to site each week.

As soon as we are able to obtain positive leads, it will probably be necessary to experiment with a variety of concentrations and devices for exposing the attractant to the flies. It would also be desirable, in my opinion, to undertake a comparison of sunny and shady locations for traps, as suggested by Ing. Velasco. As mentioned in our discussions, Ing. Velasco should not hesitate to include locally available attractants which he feels are worthy of testing.

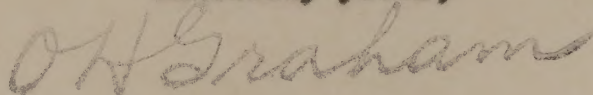
Dr. Fletcher has stated that he can arrange for the first increment of experimental attractants to be in Veracruz by approximately July 1. There is also a possibility that Dr. Fletcher will send other types of fly traps for comparison with the standard fly trap which has been used so far.

We can also check the beneficial effects, if any, of combining two or more stimuli, e.g., the use of a tethered animal, both wounded and unwounded, in close proximity to the fly trap, and the use of cages of unmated male and female flies close to the fly trap. We presume that the female flies respond to both feeding and oviposition stimuli, and it is not known whether these stimuli are separate and distinct. Any data or information which could be obtained on the comparative responses of screw-worm flies to different stimuli would be very valuable.

As you can see, this is a very fertile field for research, and our efforts need only be limited by the availability of manpower and funds. Both Dr. Fletcher and I are ready to advise and help in any way that we can, but we want you to know that we feel that the research is in good hands and that you, Ing. Velasco, and your associates should make the final decisions of the conduct of the research in accordance with your own judgment.

I plan to be in Veracruz June 9 to 19 for a screw-worm larvicide test which we are conducting at Cotaxtla, and hope to see Ing. Velasco at that time.

Sincerely yours,



O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
A. Ortega C.
H. Velasco P.
D. E. Weidheas ✓
B. G. Hightower

future test, and it would probably be desirable to use a replicated test for the further evaluation of materials which are positive in the first test. Replication could be obtained either by placing the material in two to four traps for a single week, or in a single trap for two to four weeks if this trap were moved from side to side each week.

As soon as we are able to obtain positive leads, it will probably be necessary to experiment with a variety of concentrations and devices for exposing the attractant to the flies. It would also be desirable, in my opinion, to undertake a comparison of sunny and shady locations for traps, as suggested by Ing. Velasco. As mentioned in our discussion, Ing. Velasco should not hesitate to include locally available attractants which he feels are worthy of testing.

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We can also check the behavioral effects, if any, of combining two or more stimuli, e.g., the use of a tethered animal, both wounded and unwounded, in close proximity to the fly trap, and the use of cages of wounded male and female flies close to the fly trap. We presume that the female flies respond to both feeding and oviposition stimuli, and it is not known whether these stimuli are separate and distinct. Any data or information which could be obtained on the comparative responses of screw-worm flies to different stimuli would be very valuable.

As you can see, this is a very fertile field for research, and our efforts need only be limited by the availability of manpower and funds. Both Dr. Fletcher and I are ready to advise and help in any way that we can, but we want you to know that the research is in good hands and that you, Ing. Velasco, and your associates should make the final decisions of the conduct of the research in accordance with your own judgment.

I plan to be in Veracruz June 9 to 13 for a screw-worm larvicide test which we are conducting at Cotacilia, and hope to see Ing. Velasco at that time.

Sincerely yours,

G. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insect Investigations

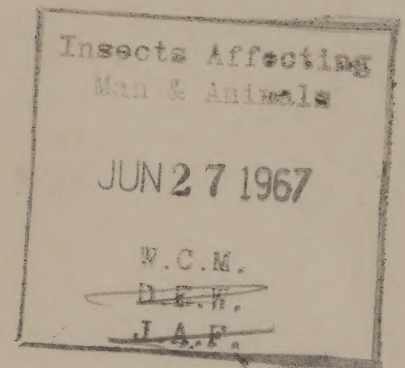
cc: A. Ortega C.
R. Velasco P.
R. M. Weidman
E. C. Nicholson

Dr. Weidhaas
SCREW WORM

MEXICO

June 24, 1967

Dr. R. S. Sharman
Veterinarian in Charge
Screw-Worm Eradication Activities
ANH-ARS-USDA
Apartado Postal M-2890
Mexico 4, D. F.



Dear Bob:

I have requested travel authorization so that I can attend the XV CIRSA meetings in Managua, and am hoping to review the Dermatobia research in Tegucigalpa during the course of the same trip. No doubt you will be going to the meetings in Managua also, and I would like to invite you to go to Tegucigalpa with me and see the current status of the Dermatobia research program. While many years will probably elapse before it will become feasible to initiate an eradication program, I feel that it will definitely be feasible to use sterile-male releases in conjunction with systemic insecticides for the control and eradication of this species.

It would be very much appreciated if you could arrange for your office staff to obtain my visas as they have done in the past. I am enclosing my passport and would like to obtain visas for Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. If you will hold the passport in your office until my arrival, I will personally call for it en route to Central America, probably sometime between July 14-18.

We were able to complete the Dursban test in Veracruz last week, and I will give you a report on it at a future date. The cooperation furnished by various officials of SAG was excellent, and I deeply appreciate your assistance in arranging for this cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham

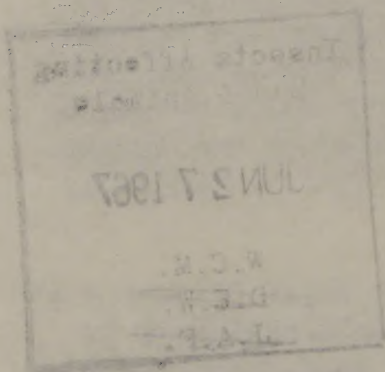
O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

Enclosure

cc:
D. E. Weidhaas ✓

MEXICO

June 24, 1967



Dr. R. S. Sherman
Veterinarian in Charge
Sorely-Worm Eradication Activities
AMN-AMS-USA
Aparado Postal M-1890
Mexico D. F.

Dear Bob:

I have requested travel authorization so that I can attend the NV CIRSA meetings in Managua, and am hoping to review the Paratuberculosis research in Tegucigalpa during the course of the same trip. We could you will be going to the meetings in Managua also, and I would like to invite you to go to Tegucigalpa with me and see the current status of the Paratuberculosis research program. While many years will probably elapse before it will become feasible to initiate an eradication program, I feel that it will definitely be feasible to use sterile-male releases in conjunction with systematic insecticides for the control and eradication of this species.

It would be very much appreciated if you could arrange for your office staff to obtain my visas as they have done in the past. I am enclosing my passport and would like to obtain visas for Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. If you will hold the passport in your office until my arrival, I will personally call for it en route to Central America, probably sometime between July 14-18.

We were able to complete the Durban test in Veracruz last week, and I will give you a report on it at a future date. The cooperation furnished by various officials of SAG was excellent, and I deeply appreciate your assistance in arranging for this cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insect Investigations

Enclosure

cc: D. E. Weidman

AUG - 1 1967

Dr. Gabriel Fernandez de Castro
Director General de Sanidad Animal
Aguiles Serden No. 28, Septimo Piso
Mexico 1, D. F.

Dear Dr. Fernandez de Castro:

The splendid cooperation and assistance by members of your Department permitted a preliminary evaluation of Dursban. Studies were made of this new experimental insecticide as a screwworm larvicide. Such tests can no longer be made within the United States because of the status of the screwworm eradication program. Our representatives conducted the studies at Campo Cotaxtla, Veracruz. The results were not as promising as we hoped they might be. Further studies on new materials may be desirable in the future.

I am very encouraged by such a fine cooperative undertaking on a problem of mutual interest. I would like to express my gratitude to you and your associates in Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia. The use of the facilities at Campo Cotaxtla and the assistance so cheerfully provided by Ing. Raymundo Gudino M., Director of Campo Cotaxtla, and his associates are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Anderson
R. J. Anderson
Associate Administrator

cc:
O. H. Graham, ENT

ARS:ENT:OHGraham:EFKnipling:maj 7/20/67
Rewritten ARS:OA:BJConnell:mim 7/25/67

Dr. Sharma
Dale E. Tarringer

Forwarded, Foreign Agricultural Service

AUG - 1 1967

Dr. Gabriel Fernandez de Castro
Director General de Estudios Agrarios
Avda. de la Reforma No. 18, Colonia Plaza
Mexico 1, D. F.

Dear Dr. Fernandez de Castro:

The splendid cooperation and assistance by members of your Department provided a preliminary evaluation of our studies. Studies were made of this new experimental installation as a research laboratory. Such results can no longer be made within the United States because of the nature of the economic stabilization program. Our representatives conducted the studies at El Centro de Estudios Agrarios. The results were not as promising as we hoped they might be. Further studies on new materials may be desirable in the future.

I am very encouraged by such a fine cooperative understanding on a problem of mutual interest. I would like to express my gratitude to you and your associates for facilities at El Centro de Estudios Agrarios. The use of the facilities at El Centro de Estudios Agrarios and the assistance so generously provided by you, Dr. Fernandez de Castro, Director of El Centro de Estudios Agrarios, and his associates are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Anderson
R. J. Anderson
Associate Administrator

cc: O. W. Graham, ENT
AS: ENT:Graham:ENT:11/20/67
AS: ENT:Graham:ENT:11/20/67

Robert E. Dorringer

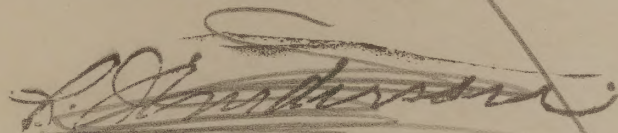
Dr. Gabriel Fernandez de Castro
Director General de Sanidad Animal
Aguiles Sorden No. 28, Septimo Piso
Mexico 1, D. F.

Dear Dr. Fernandez de Castro:

Due to the splendid cooperation and assistance tendered by members of your department, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture were recently able to complete a preliminary evaluation of Dursban, a new experimental insecticide, as a screwworm larvicide. Such tests can no longer be conducted within the United States because of the status of the screwworm eradication program, but our representatives were able to complete the studies at the experiment station at Campo Cotaxtla, Veracruz. The results were not as promising as our investigators hoped they might be, and further studies on new materials may be desirable in the future.

I am very encouraged by the fact that such a fine cooperative undertaking was arranged so satisfactorily on a problem of mutual interest and would like to express my appreciation to you and your associates in Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganaderia for the use of the facilities at Campo Cotaxtla and for the assistance so cheerfully provided by Ing. Raymundo Gudino M., Director of Campo Cotaxtla, and his associates.

Sincerely yours,


E. J. Anderson
Associate Administrator

bc:
O.H.Graham, ENT

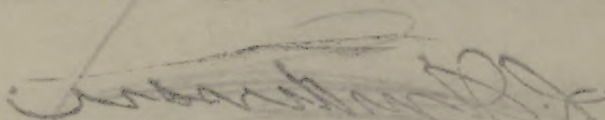
Dr. Gabriel Fernandez de Castro
Director General de Estudios Agrarios
Apdo. 20, Sección 15
Mexico, D. F.

Dear Dr. Fernandez de Castro:

Due to the splendid cooperation and assistance rendered by members of your department, representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture were recently able to complete a preliminary evaluation of the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the United States Department of Agriculture. Such work can no longer be considered within the United States because of the status of the economic education program. But our representatives were able to complete the studies at the experiment station at Campo Colorado, Veracruz. The results were not as promising as our investigators hoped they might be and further studies on new materials may be desirable in the future.

I am very encouraged by the fact that such a fine cooperative undertaking was arranged so satisfactorily on a problem of mutual interest and would like to express my appreciation to you and your associates in the Department of Agriculture for the use of the facilities at Campo Colorado and for the assistance so cheerfully provided by Ing. Raymundo Garcia R., Director of Campo Colorado, and his associates.

Sincerely yours,



J. U. Anderson
Assistant Administrator

cc: J. U. Anderson
J. H. Graham, ENT

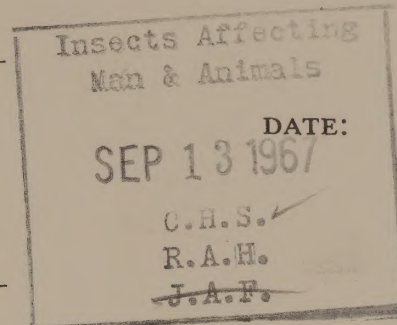
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
 Entomology Research Division
 Kerrville, Texas

SUBJECT: Screw-worm research conducted in cooperation with
 Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agricolas in Mexico

TO: C. H. Schmidt, Chief
 Insects Affecting Man and
 Animals Research Branch
 Beltsville, Maryland



September 11, 1967

Please check in Roth.

As the enclosed copy of a letter to Dr. J. A. Sifuentes indicates, I would like to meet him in Tabasco in order to plan future screw-worm research. However, I feel that this trip should be postponed until Mr. A. R. Roth is able to accompany me, since he will probably be in charge of the USDA portion of the proposed research. Therefore, anything which you can do to expedite the clearance of Mr. Roth's passport and the issue of a Travel Authorization for him will be appreciated.

Reference in my letter to Dr. Sifuentes to a possible new facility is a continuation of discussions authorized by Drs. Weidhaas and Knipling several months ago. It is my understanding that Dr. Knipling tentatively agreed to an amendment to the existing Cooperative Agreement under which INIA would provide a small building for the establishment and maintenance of a small screw-worm colony. With facilities for the in vitro rearing of screw-worms in Mexico, our work with the establishment of new genetic stocks would be greatly facilitated. We would also be able to rear sufficient flies of one or more Mexican strains for attractant and chemosterilant tests in a large cage and for a variety of biological and behavioral studies. As you know, it is my hope that Mr. Roth will be able to construct a large cage which will be suitable for simulated outdoor tests.

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
 Investigations Leader
 Livestock Insects Investigations

Enclosure

cc:
 B. G. Hightower

R. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico

September 11, 1967

Dr. J. Antonio Sifuentes
Entomology Department
Instituto Nacional de
Investigaciones Agrícolas, S.A.G.
Apartado Postal No. 6-882
Mexico 6, D. F.

Dear Dr. Sifuentes:

Thank you for your letter of September 5, 1967. As Ing. H. Velazco may have already indicated to you, I would very much like to meet you in Villahermosa during the week beginning September 25. However, it is very important that our new entomologist on the project, Mr. A. R. Roth, accompany me on this trip, and at the present time we do not have an official passport and travel authorization for him. If he is able to obtain authorization by that time, he and I will probably fly to Veracruz on September 25 and drive to Villahermosa from there. We are most interested in seeing Tabasco, the new government installation at Chontalpa, and some of the intermediate towns such as Acayucan and Tuxtepec.

Since I saw you in Mexico City, we have discussed further the requirements for a location for future screw-worm research, and it seems to us that there will continue to be many advantages for us in the present location at Campo Cotaxtla. We can, however, discuss this in more detail after our visit to Tabasco.

If Mr. Roth is unable to travel during the week of September 25, we will postpone our trip until a later date. I would not want you to change your trip on our account, but perhaps Ing. Velazco or some other representative of INIA could go with us.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made for the construction of a small laboratory building at a mutually agreeable location, we can

September 11, 1957

Dr. J. Antonio Sifuentes
Entomology Department
Instituto Nacional de
Investigaciones Agrícolas, S.A.C.
Apartmento Postal No. 6-882
Mexico 6, D. F.

Dear Dr. Sifuentes:

Thank you for your letter of September 5, 1957. As Mr. H. Velasco
may have already indicated to you, I would very much like to meet
you in Villahermosa during the week beginning September 15. However,
it is very important that our new entomologist on the project,
Mr. A. R. Roth, accompany me on this trip, and at the present time
we do not have an official passport and travel authorization for
him. If he is able to obtain authorization by that time, he and I
will probably fly to Veracruz on September 15 and drive to Villahermosa
from there. We are most interested in seeing Tabasco, the new govern-
ment installation at Chontalpa, and some of the intermediate towns
such as Acayucan and Tuxtla.

Since I saw you in Mexico City, we have discussed further the require-
ments for a location for future screw-worm research, and it seems to
us that there will continue to be many advantages for us in the
present location at Campo Colorado. We can, however, discuss this
in more detail after our visit to Tabasco.

If Mr. Roth is unable to travel during the week of September 15, we
will postpone our trip until a later date. I would not want you to
change your trip on our account, but perhaps Mr. Velasco or some
other representative of INIA could go with us.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made for the construction of a
small laboratory building at a mutually agreeable location, we can

proceed with an amendment to the existing Cooperative Agreement. This amendment could be written so as to provide for payment of rental on the facility by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

C. H. Schmidt ✓

B. G. Hightower

proceed with an amendment to the existing Cooperative Agreement.
This amendment could be written so as to provide for payment of
rental on the facility by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

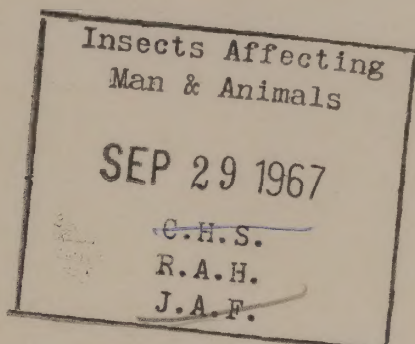
O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insect Investigations

C. H. Schmitt
E. G. Hightower

Entomology Research Division
Kerrville, Texas

Coordination of ARS activities with American Embassy in Mexico

W. J. Turner
Acting Veterinarian in Charge
Screw-Worm Activities, ANH
Mexico, D. F.



September 27, 1967

Recently I received a copy of a memorandum from Dr. D. L. Chambers to his Branch Chief in Beltsville on this subject. There were also copies of enclosures forwarded by Dr. Chambers which refer to a meeting of ARS officials with the Agricultural Attache and the Ambassador. There is nothing in any of the reports and correspondence to indicate that our screw-worm research activities in Mexico were criticized by the Ambassador or other officials, but I would like to take this opportunity to assure you and Dr. Sharman that we are eager to follow proper procedures.

To the best of our ability we have always followed your advice, and we hope that you will not hesitate to point out to us any instances in which you feel we may have been remiss. We feel it is much better for us to work through your office than to attempt to work in direct contact with the Embassy, but if you feel we should make a greater effort to contact Embassy officials, please let us know. For example, we have never attempted to contact the American Consul in Veracruz, but if you feel that this should be done, we will be very happy to call on that gentleman at the first opportunity.

If, as is suggested in the correspondence by Dr. Chambers, it will be necessary to supply more information to the Embassy in the future, we will be very glad to assist you in any way we can by supplying research data and fiscal and travel information.

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
C. H. Schmidt ✓
B. G. Hightower

Entomology Research Division
Kearville, Texas

Coordination of AHS activities with American Embassy in Mexico

SEP 23 1967
J.A.F.
R.A.H.
G.M.S.
Man & Animals
Insects Affecting

W. J. Turner
Acting Veterinarian in Charge
Screen-Worm Activities, AHS
Mexico, D. F.

September 17, 1967

Recently I received a copy of a memorandum from Dr. B. L. Chambers to his Branch Chief in Kaitavilla on this subject. There were also copies of enclosures forwarded by Dr. Chambers which refer to a meeting of AHS officials with the Agricultural Attache and the Ambassador. There is nothing in any of the reports and correspondence to indicate that our screen-worm research activities in Mexico were criticized by the Ambassador or other officials, but I would like to take this opportunity to assure you and Dr. Sharnan that we are eager to follow proper procedures.

To the best of our ability we have always followed your advice, and we hope that you will not hesitate to point out to us any instances in which you feel we may have been remiss. We feel it is much better for us to work through your office than to attempt to work in direct contact with the Embassy, but if you feel we should make a greater effort to contact Embassy officials, please let us know. For example, we have never attempted to contact the American Consul in Veracruz, but if you feel that this should be done, we will be very happy to call on that gentleman at the first opportunity.

If, as is suggested in the correspondence by Dr. Chambers, it will be necessary to supply more information to the Embassy in the future, we will be very glad to assist you in any way we can by supplying research data and clinical and travel information.

O. E. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

H. G. Nighower
C. H. Schmidt
col

Dr. Schmidt
Screwworm

December 20, 1967

To : A. R. Roth, Entomologist
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

Through: B. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

From : O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Screw-worm studies in Mexico

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

DEC 26 1967

C.H.S.

R.A.H.

J.A.E.

I regret that it was not possible to discuss your work in Mexico in more detail last week, but fully understand the urgency of your trip to California.

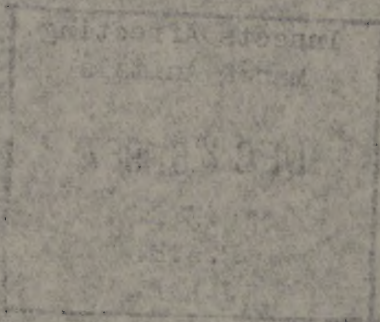
First, I would like to commend you on the progress which has been made and on the excellent weekly reports which you have prepared. These informal weekly reports have provided more than enough information for Dr. Hightower and me to keep ourselves informed about the research in Veracruz. The progress you have made with the large-cage studies is especially encouraging. Even though it is too early to draw any conclusions from your observations, I hope that you will prepare a brief description of your activities for inclusion in the Quarterly Report.

If you are successful in establishing a colony of wound-reared, Veracruz-strain flies in the large cage under simulated outdoor conditions, you will have made substantial progress. It is apparent that a colony such as this will be very useful for studies on attractants, chemosterilants, and behavior. In spite of our very limited travel funds, you should plan on returning to Veracruz in January and continuing to build up the large-cage colony. When and if it becomes apparent that our travel funds will be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year, I will give you sufficient warning so that you can terminate your

January 21, 1957

To : Mr. W. L. Allen, Entomologist
Livestock Insect Investigations
Knoxville, Tennessee

Through : J. G. Hines, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insect Investigations
Knoxville, Tennessee



From : O. H. Graham, Investigation Leader
Livestock Insect Investigations
Knoxville, Tennessee

Subject: Hornworms on cattle in Tennessee

I regret that I was not able to discuss with you in person the details of your work, but I hope this letter will give you some idea of the progress of the project.

I would like to comment on the progress of the project. It is a very difficult task, and it is not possible to do it in a short time. However, I am sure that you will be able to complete it in a reasonable time. I am sure that you will be able to complete it in a reasonable time. I am sure that you will be able to complete it in a reasonable time.

It is a very difficult task, and it is not possible to do it in a short time. However, I am sure that you will be able to complete it in a reasonable time. I am sure that you will be able to complete it in a reasonable time. I am sure that you will be able to complete it in a reasonable time.

travel in Mexico. Unless you hear from me to the contrary, you should plan to spend whatever time at Veracruz you feel is needed for successful conduct of the field studies.

Undoubtedly Dr. Hightower will have many recommendations for utilization of the colony, but among other things, I would like to suggest that you attempt to observe mating in the cage and determine if there is any periodicity to mating under large-cage conditions.

If Biol. Mario Camino resigns, we will not attempt to replace him immediately, but I hope that it will be possible for us to hire another person of similar qualifications in the not too distant future.

cc:

C. H. Schmidt ✓

O. H. Graham

travel in Mexico. Unless you hear from me to the contrary, you should plan to spend whatever time at Veracruz you feel is needed for successful conduct of the field studies.

Undoubtedly Dr. Hightower will have many recommendations for utilization of the colony, but among other things, I would like to suggest that you attempt to observe mating in the cage and determine if there is any periodicity to mating under large-cage conditions.

If Biol. Mario Camino resigns, we will not attempt to replace him immediately, but I hope that it will be possible for us to hire another person of similar qualifications in the not too distant future.

cc: C. H. Schmidt

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
SOUTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
701 LOYOLA AVENUE
P. O. BOX 53326
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70150

December 20, 1967

To: Floyd L. Finke
Administrative Aid
Kerrville, Texas

From: C. R. Hamrick
Procurement Officer

Subject: Leasing of Animals in Mexico

This confirms my telephone conversation with Mrs. Bailey on December 19, 1967, regarding the leasing of animals in Mexico for use in research work.

This is your authority to proceed with the leasing of the animals; however, it is suggested that the conditions of the lease be reduced to writing so that both parties are aware of their responsibilities. Some of the conditions would include provisions for feeding the animals, transportation, lease period, price per head and the responsibility of the Government, if any, if an animal becomes sick or dies.

We would appreciate being kept apprised as to the progress made under this type of leasing arrangement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
SOUTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
701 LOYOLA AVENUE
P. O. BOX 33112
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70180

November 20, 1961

To: Floyd L. Finner
Administrative Aid
Kearville, Texas

From: C. E. Haskins
Procurement Officer

Subject: Leasing of Animals in Mexico

This contains my telephone conversation with Mrs. Kelley
on November 17, 1961, regarding the leasing of animals
in Mexico for use in research work.

This is your authority to proceed with the leasing of the
animals; however, it is suggested that the conditions of
the lease be reduced to writing so that both parties are
aware of their responsibilities. Some of the conditions
would include provisions for feeding the animals, trans-
portation, lease period, price per head and the respon-
sibility of the Government, if any, if an animal becomes
sick or dies.

We would appreciate being kept apprised as to the progress
made under this type of leasing arrangement.

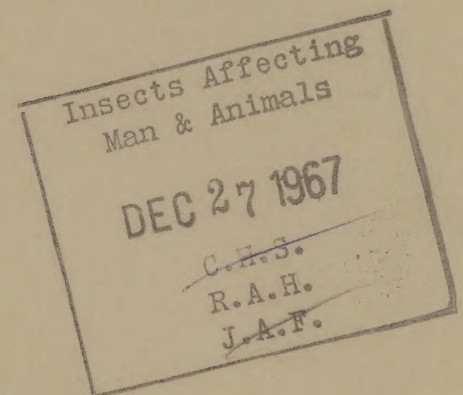
Mr. Schmidt
Screwworm

December 22, 1967

To : B. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

From : O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Leasing of experimental animals in Mexico



As the attached copy of a memorandum from Mr. Hamrick to Mr. Finke indicates, we have recently been authorized to lease experimental animals in lieu of purchasing the animals.

I believe there are certain circumstances under which it will be advantageous to the Government to lease animals from ranchers for a short period of time and for a particular experiment. The legal requirements, sanitary guias, and tax system in Mexico make it disadvantageous to buy and then sell animals which are held for only a short period of time. An example of this situation is the screw-worm larvicide tests which Mr. Trevino and I conducted in Veracruz in June. We could have probably leased animals for that test more advantageously than the purchase and sale transaction which we used.

If you should conduct a canyon test as proposed in some of our recent correspondence, you should consider the possibility of leasing the necessary experimental animals. Since this will be a new type of transaction for us, it will probably be necessary for us to proceed cautiously with the first one. I agree with Mr. Hamrick that the lease arrangements should be stated in writing so that there will be complete agreement between the parties in advance.

Attachment

cc:

C. H. Schmidt ✓

F. J. Longen

F. L. Finke

O. H. Graham

December 22, 1967

To : R. E. Nightner, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

From : O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Leasing of experimental animals in Mexico

As the attached copy of a memorandum from Mr. Hamrick to Mr. Finks indicates, we have recently been authorized to lease experimental animals in lieu of purchasing the animals.

I believe there are certain circumstances under which it will be advantageous to the Government to lease animals from ranchers for a short period of time and for a particular experiment. The legal requirements, sanitary rules, and tax system in Mexico make it disadvantageous to pay and then sell animals which are held for only a short period of time. An example of this situation is the screw-worm infested areas which Mr. Trevino and I conducted in Veracruz in June. We could have probably leased animals for that case more advantageously than the purchase and sale transaction which we used.

If you should conduct a canyon test as proposed in some of our recent correspondence, you should consider the possibility of leasing the necessary experimental animals. Since this will be a new type of transaction for us, it will probably be necessary for us to proceed cautiously with the first one. I agree with Mr. Hamrick that the lease arrangements should be stated in writing so that there will be complete agreement between the parties in advance.

Attachment

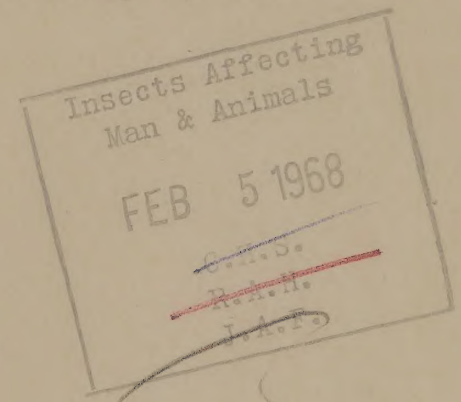
cc:
C. H. Schmidt
F. J. Longen

F. L. Finks

DEC 27 1967
R.A.H.
J.A.T.
Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

Dr. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico

February 1, 1968



Dr. J. Antonio Sifuentes A.
Head, Entomology Department
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones
Agrícolas, S.A.G.
Apartado Postal No. 6-882
Mexico 6, D. F.

Dear Dr. Sifuentes:

Your letter of January 26 arrived today, and I was very pleased to read that you will attend the Southwestern Branch Meeting of ESA in Oklahoma City. I plan to be at the meetings also, and will look forward to the opportunity of discussing the cooperative research on screw-worm attractants.

There have been cuts in the funds available for agricultural research in the United States as well as for other non-military activities, and I am uncertain about the future of our cooperative program. In view of this uncertainty, I have asked my Branch Chief, Dr. C. H. Schmidt, to discuss the matter with Dr. E. F. Knipling at the earliest opportunity, and I hope that I will have answers for your questions by the time of the Oklahoma meetings. In any event, it will be very good to see you and to have the opportunity for discussion of the project in detail.

Sincerely yours,

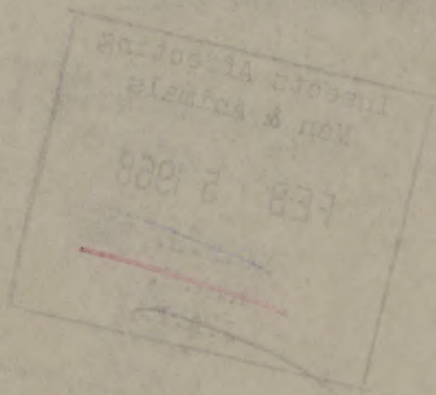
O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
C. H. Schmidt ✓

Handwritten: Mexico
Handwritten: January 1, 1968

February 1, 1968



Dr. J. Antonio Siles
 Head, Entomology Department
 Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones
 Agrícolas, S.A.E.
 Apartado Postal No. 3-883
 Mexico 6, D. F.

Dear Dr. Siles:

Your letter of January 30 arrived today, and I was very pleased to read that you will attend the Southwestern Branch Meeting of ESA in Oklahoma City. I plan to be at the meeting also, and will look forward to the opportunity of discussing the cooperative research on screw-worm attractants.

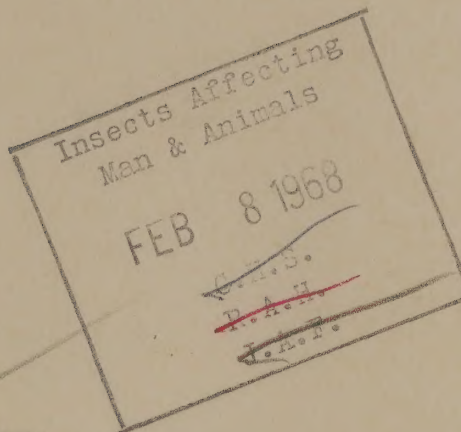
There have been cuts in the funds available for agricultural research in the United States as well as for other non-military activities, and I am uncertain about the future of our cooperative program. In view of this uncertainty, I have asked my Branch Chief, Dr. C. H. Schmidt, to discuss the matter with Dr. E. V. Kipping at the earliest opportunity, and I hope that I will have answers for your questions by the time of the Oklahoma meeting. In any event, it will be very good to see you and to have the opportunity for discussion of the project in detail.

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham
 Investigations Leader
 Livestock Insects Investigations

cc: C. H. Schmidt

Mr. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico



February 6, 1968

Dr. R. S. Sharman
Veterinarian in Charge
Screw-Worm Eradication Activities
ANH, ARS, USDA
Apartado Postal M-2890
Mexico 4, D. F.

Dear Bob:

As mentioned in our conversation in Mission 10 days ago, I feel that your recommendation of 5% coumaphos dust to Mexican cattle raisers for screw-worm control is completely sound. Extensive testing and use in the United States proved that this insecticide was safe, effective, and economical.

Of the other materials recommended for screw-worm control by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, only one would appear to be as useful in your program as a 5% coumaphos. For all practical purposes, ronnel (Korlan) is as effective as coumaphos. I recently checked with Dow Chemical Company representatives and find that the company does not presently formulate a 5% ronnel dust, but they sell a concentrated solution which can be used to prepare dust formulations. This solution contains 3 lb of ronnel per gallon of solution. With fairly simple mixing equipment, locally available diluents can be used to prepare a dust containing 5 or any other desired percentage of active ingredient. I mention this because of the possibility that you might want to consider competitive products at the time of your next procurement. You would have to decide, of course, whether or not any savings effected were offset by the disadvantage of introducing a new name into your educational program. However, as far as efficacy and safety are concerned, I am sure you will find ronnel to be highly satisfactory.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc: C. H. Schmidt

Screenworm
February 6, 1968

INSECT RESEARCH
 FEB 8 1968
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 ARS, ARS, USDA
 APARTADO POSTAL M-2890
 MEXICO 4, D. F.

February 6, 1968

Dr. E. S. Shuman
 Veterinarian in Charge
 Screw-Worm Eradication Activities
 ARS, ARS, USDA
 Apartado Postal M-2890
 Mexico 4, D. F.

Dear Bob:

As mentioned in our conversation in Mission 10 days ago, I feel that your recommendation of 2% cornmeal dust to Mexican cattle raisers for screw-worm control is completely sound. Extensive testing and use in the United States proved that this insecticide was safe, effective, and economical.

Of the other materials recommended for screw-worm control by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, only one would appear to be as useful in your program as a 2% cornmeal dust. For all practical purposes, cornmeal (Korin) is as effective as cornmeal. I recently checked with Dow Chemical Company representatives and find that the company does not presently formulate a 2% cornmeal dust, but they sell a concentrated solution which can be used to prepare dust formulations. This solution contains 3 lb of cornmeal per gallon of solution. With fairly simple mixing equipment, locally available diluents can be used to prepare a dust containing 2 or any other desired percentage of active ingredient. I mention this because of the possibility that you might want to consider competitive products at the time of your next procurement. You would have to decide, of course, whether or not any savings effected were offset by the disadvantage of introducing a new name into your educational program. However, as far as efficacy and safety are concerned, I am sure you will find cornmeal to be highly satisfactory.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

O. H. Graham

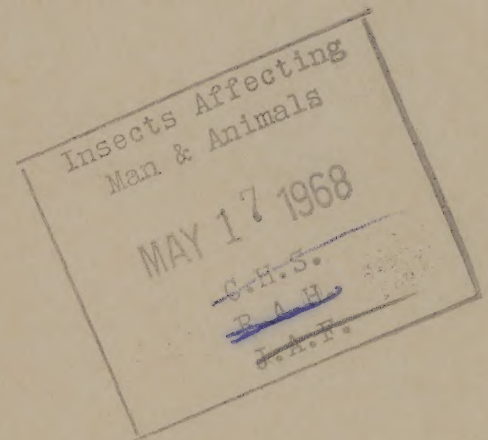
O. H. Graham
 Investigation Leader
 Livestock Insect Investigations

cc: C. H. Schmidt

Dr. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico

May 14, 1968

Dr. J. Antonio Sifuentes A.
Head, Entomology Department
Instituto Nacional de
Investigaciones Agricolas, S.A.G.
Apartados 6-882
Mexico 6, D. F.



Dear Dr. Sifuentes:

Thank you for your letter of April 25 concerning the reconditioning of the building at Campo Cotaxtla, Veracruz, for use in the screwworm research. Our administrative people are presently preparing a lease document which will be forwarded to your Director for review and comment. If the terms are mutually agreeable and the document is signed by both parties, USDA will lease the building from INIA for a period of two years and a total payment of U. S. \$5,000.00.

Since I failed to contact you by telephone on this matter, perhaps I should explain in this letter that payments which will be made under the lease agreement are considered by USDA to be payment for value received and not a grant or subsidy of any kind. In other words, we are presuming that the entire \$5,000 will be used by INIA during the period July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1970 to improve the facilities for the jointly conducted research. At the same time, I should mention that we would not want INIA to expend a large sum of money on improvements early in the lease period, as the possibility exists that USDA would cancel the lease on 30 days' notice if the research should be suddenly terminated or relocated. I feel that it is very unlikely that the lease would be canceled prior to its normal expiration, but I should warn you it would be legally possible under the terms of the lease agreement.

Handwritten notes:
 12-11-68
 12-11-68

May 14, 1968

MAILED
 MAY 17 1968
 INSPECTOR ATTENDING
 MAY 17 1968

Dr. J. Antonio Simentes A.
 Head, Entomology Department
 Instituto Nacional de
 Investigaciones Agrícolas, S.A.G.
 Apartado 4-882
 Mexico 6, D. F.

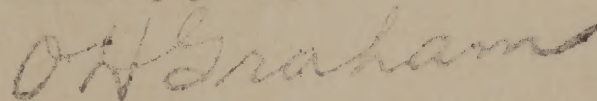
Dear Dr. Simentes:

Thank you for your letter of April 12 concerning the reconduc-
 ion of the building at Campo Coahuila, Veracruz, for use in the
 economic research. Our administrative people are presently pre-
 paring a lease document which will be forwarded to your Director
 for review and comment. If the terms are mutually agreeable and
 the document is signed by both parties, INIA will lease the building
 from INIA for a period of two years and a total payment of
 U. S. \$2,000.00.

Since I failed to contact you by telephone on this matter, perhaps
 I should explain in this letter that payments which will be made
 under the lease agreement are considered by INIA to be payment for
 value received and not a grant or subsidy of any kind. In other
 words, we are planning that the entire \$2,000 will be used by INIA
 during the period July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1970 to improve the
 facilities for the jointly conducted research. At the same time, I
 should mention that we would not want INIA to expand a large use of
 money on improvements early in the lease period, as the possibility
 exists that INIA would cancel the lease on 30 days' notice if the
 research should be suddenly terminated or delayed. I feel that
 it is very unlikely that the lease would be cancelled prior to its
 normal expiration, but I should warn you it would be legally possible
 under the terms of the lease agreement.

We appreciate your continued interest in and support of the cooperative program of screwworm research.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "O. H. Graham", written in a cursive style.

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

bcc:

C. H. Schmidt ✓

B. G. Hightower

We appreciate your continued interest in and support of the cooperative program of research.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]

G. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc: B. G. Highower
C. H. Schmidt

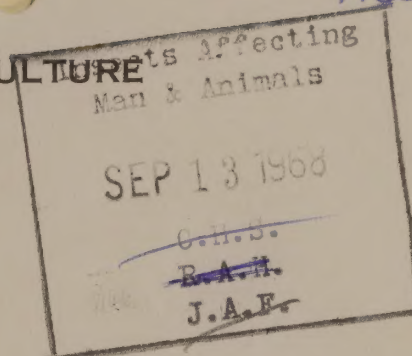
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Entomology Research Division

P.O. Box 986

Mission, Texas 78572



Sept. 11, 1968

To: Dr. C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

From: B. G. Hightower *BGH*
Entomologist in Charge

Subject: Cobalt source for screwworm rearing facility
at Cotaxtla, Veracruz

Our utilization of the rearing facility at Cotaxtla will be limited unless we have some means to sterilize flies. Dr. Villanueva has tentatively agreed to let us use chemosterilants in the large cage, but I question the advisability of releasing chemosterilized flies in the field even if we are granted permission.

Our long-range objective is to conduct field studies in southern Mexico. I have a commitment from ANH for the loan of an airplane, but we need a radiation source.

Is there any possibility of obtaining a source on loan or on transfer from another ENT laboratory? If you can find one, I'll accept the responsibility of getting it into Mexico.

cc:
O. H. Graham

all kinds of sources at Brookhaven

*Called C2 Kinsell & Expt D he said
he would look into it.*

RECEIVED
 SEP 14 1958
 J.A.B.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
 Entomology Research Division
 P.O. Box 286
 Mission, Texas 78142

Sept. 11, 1958

To: Mr. G. H. Schmidt, Chief
 Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch
 From: R. G. Hightower
 Entomologist in Charge
 Subject: Cobalt source for aerosol testing facility
 at Cotacachi, Venezuela

Our utilization of the testing facility at Cotacachi will be limited unless we have some means to sterilize flies. Dr. Villanueva has tentatively agreed to let us use chemosterilants in the large cage, but I question the advisability of releasing chemosterilized flies in the field even if we are granted permission.

Our long-range objective is to conduct field studies in southern Mexico. I have a commitment from ARS for the loan of an airplane, but we need a radiation source.

Is there any possibility of obtaining a source on loan or on transfer from another ENT laboratory? If you can find out, I'll accept the responsibility of getting it into Mexico.

cc: G. H. Graham

Letter to R. G. Hightower, Sept 11, 1958

December 13, 1968

To: O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader, Kerrville, Texas

From: C. H. Schmidt, Chief, Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

Subject: Status of Vera Cruz, Mexico Laboratory

This is to inquire as to the current status of the screw-worm facility being provided at Vera Cruz by Mexico under cooperative agreement with us. Has the building been completed? To what use is it being put? Has Mr. Roth's absence made a difference in its potential uses? I would appreciate hearing from you or Dr. Hightower concerning the Vera Cruz cooperative program.

Claude H. Schmidt

cc: B. G. Hightower

ARS:ENT:RAHoffman:bw

December 13, 1968

To: O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader, Kerrville, Texas
From: G. H. Schmidt, Chief, Insect Affecting Man and
Animal Research Branch
Subject: Status of Vera Cruz, Mexico Laboratory

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facility being provided at Vera Cruz by Mexico under coopera-
tive agreement with us. Has the building been completed?
To what use is it being put? Has Mr. Roth's absence made a
difference in its potential use? I would appreciate hearing
from you or Dr. Hightower concerning the Vera Cruz cooperative
program.

cc: B. G. Hightower

ARS:ENT:RAHofman:pw

G. H. Schmidt

I agree with O'Hara in his appraisal of the problem and feel that the proposals listed would be valuable information.

I am of the opinion however that some dispersal has been done with the large parsons - although I do not know if the results have been well documented

(RAD)



Screwworm
mexico

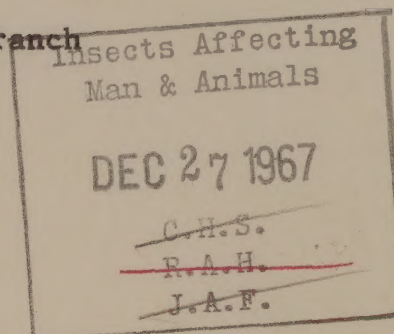
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ENTOMOLOGY RESEARCH DIVISION
P. O. Box 232
KERRVILLE, TEXAS 78028

December 22, 1967

To : C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch
Beltsville, Maryland

From : O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Mexico field tests



We are all in agreement, I believe, that it would be very desirable to undertake certain high priority field tests in Mexico in 1968 if funds were available. Among other things, Animal Health Division is changing from the standard fly release cartons to a much larger carton without knowing whether flies released from large cartons will actually mate with and eliminate a population of native flies. Similar major procedural changes have been made in the past without field test data and without harm to the program, but I very strongly feel that as a matter of principle, important changes should never be made until they have been tested and there are objective data to support the change. If ANH continues to make major changes in procedure without first field-testing proposed changes, it is inevitable that sooner or later a grave error will be made. It is conceivable that an untested major procedural change would disrupt the entire program and result in the build-up of screwworms in the United States to pre-program levels.

The enclosed proposal for a field experiment prepared by Dr. Hightower is strongly recommended to you and Dr. Knipling for consummation. I estimate that ERD would need approximately \$25,000 of additional funds to carry out our part of the test. In addition, ANH would probably need supplemental funds to pay for the greater flight distances to Baja California and related expenses. However, there is a possibility that we could make arrangements with the Special Air Warfare Group of the U. S. Air Force to do all the flying.

I recommend that we prepare a joint request in cooperation with ANH and request the Administrator to supply sufficient funds from his contingency funds to pay for the proposed field experiment in Baja California. The

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To : C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch
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I recommend that we prepare a joint request in cooperation with ANH and request the Administrator to supply sufficient funds from his contingency funds to pay for the proposed field experiment in Baja California. The

information which can be obtained from this field test is urgently needed, and it will be too late to attempt to obtain it once the proposed Mexico program is under way. Many millions of dollars will be gambled on the proposed Mexico program without adequate information if we do not start adequate research in 1968. For several years, Dr. Hightower and I have attempted to convince program authorities that the research group should be in Mexico five years in advance of the eradication program, and I believe that ANH agrees with this viewpoint, but the supporting funds have not been supplied.

Enclosure

O. H. Graham

cc:

B. G. Hightower

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Enclosure

cc:
B. G. Highower

Proposal for a field experiment with sterile screw-worm flies
in Baja California

Justification:

There is general agreement among staff members of ENT and ANH at Mission and the staff of the Joint Aftosa and Screw-Worm Commission in Mexico that there is an urgent need for additional research on the effectiveness of a given density of sterile flies in reducing a population of native flies. It is further agreed that the study should be conducted with an insular population of flies. It is proposed that the large carton-wide swath technique be used in this test.

Southern Baja California has been selected as the location for this test for the following reasons:

1. Surveys supported by samples have indicated that screw-worms are abundant in this area throughout most of the year.
2. The ingress of screw-worm flies into the area would be prevented by a climatic barrier on the north side, and the remainder of the area is effectively isolated by bodies of water.
3. The diversity of climatic and physiographic features is sufficient to provide opportunities to conduct ecological studies on both native and released flies in a variety of habitats.

Objectives:

To determine the population dynamics of an isolated population of screw-worm flies before and during the release of sterile flies.

To measure the effective dispersal of sterile flies released along flight lanes 10 miles apart with weekly 5-mile offsets.

To determine the effectiveness of releasing sterile flies from cartons containing 2,000 to 2,400 flies.

Procedure:

Prior to the initiation of the field work, a strain of screw-worm flies from Baja California will be colonized for laboratory studies on strain characteristics and interstrain mating behavior.

Surveys by ANH inspectors will be intensified in an effort to map local population centers of flies and obtain additional information on seasonal fluctuations in case incidence.

cc: Don Williams
ANH 2-19-68

Proposal for a field experiment with sterile screw-worm flies
in Baja California

Justification:

There is general agreement among sterile fly workers of EHT and AWH at Mission and the staff of the Joint Affairs and Sterile-Worm Control in Mexico that there is an urgent need for additional research on the effectiveness of a given density of sterile flies in reducing a population of native flies. It is further agreed that the study should be conducted with an inherent population of flies. It is proposed that the large cotton-worm fly technique be used in this test. Southern Baja California has been selected as the location for this test for the following reasons:

1. Sterile flies supported by samples have indicated that screw-worms are abundant in this area throughout most of the year.
2. The densities of screw-worm flies into the area would be prevented by a climatic barrier on the north side, and the remainder of the area is effectively isolated by bodies of water.
3. The diversity of climatic and geographic features is sufficient to provide opportunities to conduct ecological studies on both native and released flies in a variety of habitats.

Objectives:

To determine the population dynamics of a released population of screw-worm flies before and during the release of sterile flies. To measure the effective dispersal of sterile flies released along flight lanes 10 miles apart with weekly 5-mile releases. To determine the effectiveness of releasing sterile flies from carcasses containing 5,000 to 2,000 flies.

Procedures:

Prior to the initiation of the field work, a series of screw-worm flies from Baja California will be colonized for laboratory studies on certain characteristics and inheritance ratios. Flies by AWH inspectors will be interested in an effort to map local population centers of flies and obtain additional information on seasonal fluctuations in case incidence.

Pens of wounded animals will be placed in about 30 locations for the collection of egg masses. Egg masses will be collected for a minimum of 3 months prior to the initial release of sterile flies. Liver-baited traps will be operated as an additional means of estimating local densities of wild flies. Both population estimates will be correlated with climatic factors, local rainfall, livestock populations, and significant physiographic factors.

Sterile flies will be transported by air from Mission, Texas or from the ANH Distribution Center at Douglas, Arizona. Procedures for the air transport of bulk or packaged pupae will be developed and evaluated for possible use in the present barrier operation or future operations. Pupae will be packaged in large cartons containing 2,000 to 2,400 pupae each.

Sterile fly releases will be made along flight lanes 10 miles apart with weekly offsets for a biweekly 5-mile swath width. The rates of release will be set by prerelease population estimates. The altitude for release will be 8,000 feet above sea level.

Personnel and Equipment--

Personnel:

The ANH inspectors already operating in Baja California can provide the necessary area-wide survey service.

The present ENT staff at Mission can provide supervisory and technical personnel. Three assistant (Mexican nationals) will be required to assist in the operation of the animal pens and fly traps.

The present ANH Methods Development staff can provide supervisory and technical personnel for the control of packaging and transportation operations.

Equipment:

Approximately 100 sheep will be required to stock the animal pens. The construction of the pens will require steel posts and net wire sufficient for 20 - 15"x15' enclosures.

Fly traps are on hand or available from ANH. Liver for bait can be purchased locally.

The aircraft used in this test should be under the operational control of the project and not involved in conflicting operations.

Pens of wounded animals will be placed in about 50 locations for the collection of egg masses. Egg masses will be collected for a minimum of 3 months prior to the initial release of sterile flies. Liver-baited traps will be operated as an additional means of estimating local densities of wild flies. Both population estimates will be correlated with climatic factors, local rainfall, livestock populations, and significant physiographic factors.

Sterile flies will be transported by air from Mission, Texas or from the ANH Distribution Center at Douglas, Arizona. Procedures for the air transport of bulk or packaged pupae will be developed and evaluated for possible use in the present barrier operation or future operations. Pupsae will be packaged in large cartons containing 2,000 to 2,500 pupae each. Sterile fly releases will be made along flight lanes 10 miles apart with weekly efforts for a 15-mile swath width. The rates of release will be set by preliminary population estimates. The altitude for release will be 8,000 feet above sea level.

Personnel and Equipment--

Personnel:

The ANH inspectors already operating in Baja California can provide the necessary assistance during early stages. The present ENT staff at Mission can provide supervisory and technical personnel. Three assistants (Mexican nationals) will be required to assist in the operation of the animal pens and fly traps. The present ANH Methods Development staff can provide supervisory and technical personnel for the control of packaging and transportation operations.

Equipment:

Approximately 100 sheep will be required to stock the animal pens. The construction of the pens will require steel posts and net wire sufficient for 20 - 25' x 15' enclosures. Fly traps are on hand or available from ANH. Liver for bait can be purchased locally. The aircraft used in this test should be under the operational control of the project and not involved in conflicting operations.

TO



C. H. Schmidt

1

12/23/68

FROM

B. B. Hightower

SUBJECT

Status of Cotaxtla,
Veracruz, Mexico Sal.

MESSAGE (WRITE CONCISE MESSAGE. SIGN AND FORWARD PARTS 1 AND 2 TO ADDRESSEE. RETAIN PART 3)

Please excuse the informal note, but my secretary is on leave. I have just taken some ventilating equipment & rats to Cotaxtla for the laboratory. Modifications have not yet been completed. At the present rate of work down there, I would estimate the building will be ready for occupancy about the last of January. We plan to begin rearing native strains of screwworms as soon as the laboratory is finished. Mr. Kotter desires to make a difference, but we will continue the proposed projects. A more detailed report will be submitted after the holidays.

SIGNATURE

B. B. Hightower

REPLY (USE THIS SPACE FOR REPLY. SIGN AND DATE. RETURN PART 2 TO SENDER. RETAIN PART 1)

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

DEC 24 1968

C.H.S.

E.A.H.

J.A.F.

C. C. O. H. Graham

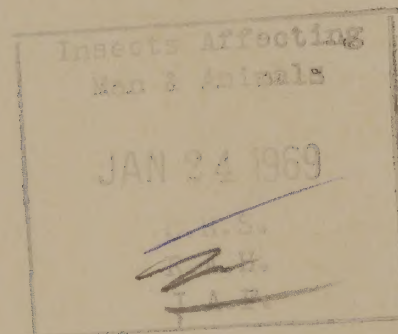
SIGNATURE

DATE

Dr. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico

January 21, 1969

Dr. Wendell L. Tarver
Supervisory Veterinarian
Animal Health Division
ARS, USDA
Tres Picos 79
Mexico 5, D. F.



Dear Wendell:

Thank you for your letter of January 15 and your interest in the screwworm facility at Campo Cotaxtla, Veracruz. I apparently neglected to inform you that in spite of the delays which resulted from Dr. Sanchez's first letter being lost in the mail, we were able to get the lease on the facility validated and the cooperative agreement extended. Amendment No. 1 to Cooperative Agreement No. 12-14-120-1898-33 was transmitted to Dr. Sanchez Duron by Dr. Knippling on September 30, 1968. The lease document was not completed in final form until October 11, 1968, but it was transmitted to Dr. Sanchez Duron by Mr. Ernest R. George of Southern Administrative Division.

It appears that the administrative aspects of our cooperative effort are now in good condition. Due to Mr. Roth's serious illness, the technical aspects of the work have suffered, but we hope that in the near future we will be able to employ a Mexican national to work as an entomologist at Cotaxtla and thus give added impetus to the work now being done by Dr. Hightower.

We deeply appreciate the help that you and Dr. Reichard gave us; I feel sure we could have never straightened out the administrative tangle any other way. We will make every effort to keep you informed of our activities in Mexico. I hope that you and your associates will be able to visit Campo Cotaxtla at the time of one of Dr. Hightower's visits and personally review the program.

Sincerely yours,

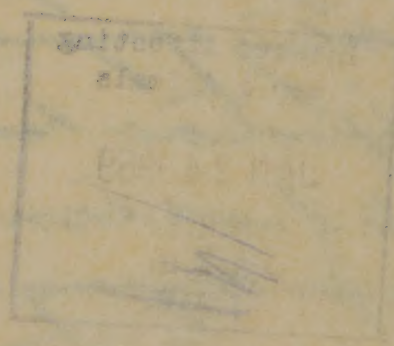
O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
C. H. Schmidt ✓
B. G. Hightower

Handwritten:
 1/21/53
 1/21/53

January 21, 1953



Dr. Wendell K. Towner
 Supervisory Veterinarian
 Animal Health Division
 ARS, USDA
 Room 709
 Mexico 2, D. C.

Dear Wendell:

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 being done by Dr. Hightower.

We deeply appreciate the help that you and Dr. Richard gave us; I feel
 sure we could have never straightened out the administrative tangle
 any other way. We will make every effort to keep you informed of our
 activities in Mexico. I hope that you and your associates will be able
 to visit Campo Cocaculia at the time of one of Dr. Hightower's visits
 and personally review the program.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature:
 O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
 Investigation Leader
 Livestock Insect Investigations

cc: C. E. Schmidt
 R. C. Hightower

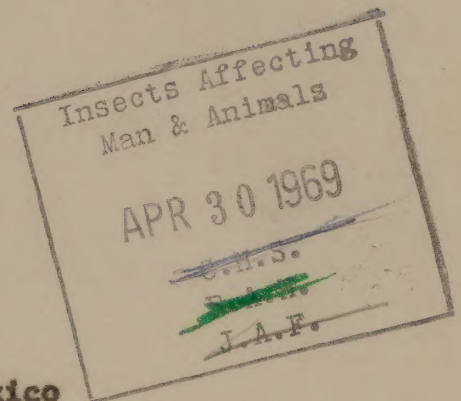
Dr. Schmitt
Screwworm
Mexico

April 29, 1969

To : B. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

From : O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Testing of screw-worm insecticides in Mexico



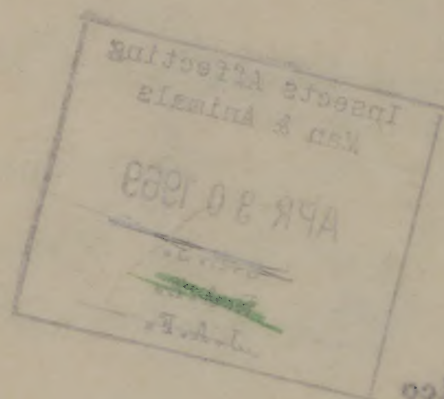
As mentioned in our telephone conversation today, I would like to lean over backwards to support Drs. Sharman and Tarver in their work with screw-worm larvicides. Dr. Sharman has pushed the use of insecticides as a supplement to sterile fly release in Mexico, and I continue to feel that he is on very sound ground. I am convinced that the total requirement for sterile flies can be greatly reduced by using efficient modern chemical control procedures on domestic livestock on a large scale.

In spite of my general support of this program, I am very reluctant for us to become involved in the extensive testing of new screw-worm larvicides. If properly planned and conducted, such tests are very complex, and I would guess that a substantial research group would be tied up for three to five years in order to develop a completely new remedy and obtain enough information about the overall aspects of its performance for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to recommend its use in Mexico.

Smear or ointment type of remedies are much more complicated than sprays or dusts, and each added ingredient in the formulation makes it necessary to vastly increase the number of replications or tests in the field. While coumaphos mixed with lard might turn out to be far superior to any of the currently recommended remedies, I think that any of us could list a hundred other formulations just as or perhaps more worthy of testing. One of the first decisions would have to be whether or not to include a solvent or cosolvent system in the formulation, and whether or not to include an emulsifier or wetting agent that would provide better miscibility of the oily treatment in the watery wound.

Handwritten notes at top left, possibly "L. A. F. 1963".

April 29, 1963



To : R. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas

From : O. H. Graham, Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
Kerrville, Texas

Subject: Testing of screw-worm insecticides in Mexico

As mentioned in our telephone conversation today, I would like to lean over backwards to support Drs. Sherman and Tarver in their work with screw-worm larvicides. Dr. Sherman has pushed the use of insecticides as a supplement to sterile fly releases in Mexico, and I continue to feel that he is on very sound ground. I am convinced that the total replacement for sterile flies can be greatly reduced by using efficient modern chemical control procedures on domestic livestock on a large scale.

In spite of my general support of this program, I am very reluctant for us to become involved in the extensive testing of new screw-worm larvicides. If properly planned and conducted, such tests are very complex, and I would guess that a substantial research group would be tied up for three to five years in order to develop a completely new remedy and obtain enough information about the overall aspects of its performance for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to recommend its use in Mexico.

Great or ornamental types of remedies are much more complicated than sprays or dusts, and each added ingredient in the formulation makes it necessary to vastly increase the number of replications or tests in the field. While compounds mixed with inert might turn out to be far superior to any of the currently recommended remedies, I think that any of us could list a hundred other formulations just as or perhaps more worthy of testing. One of the first decisions would have to be whether or not to include a solvent or cosolvent system in the formulation, and whether or not to include an emulsifier or wetting agent that would provide better miscibility of the oily treatment in the watery wound.

These are only examples of the many, many complicating factors which should be considered if a scientific approach to the problem is going to be used. As a compromise, I would like to propose to Drs. Sharman and Tarver that any tests in which Entomology Research Division is involved, even in an advisory capacity, begin with a test of three dusts, and one of these should probably be tested at more than one concentration. As a starter, we could compare 5% coumaphos dust with 5% Korlan and 5%, 2%, and 1% Supona (Compound 4072). In this test, coumaphos would of course be a standard of comparison, and we have a good body of information to indicate that the other two insecticides would be equal or better in effectiveness. If tests with either naturally or artificially infested animals confirmed the value of the other materials, it would be relatively simple to obtain any additional residue or toxicological data which might be required.

cc:

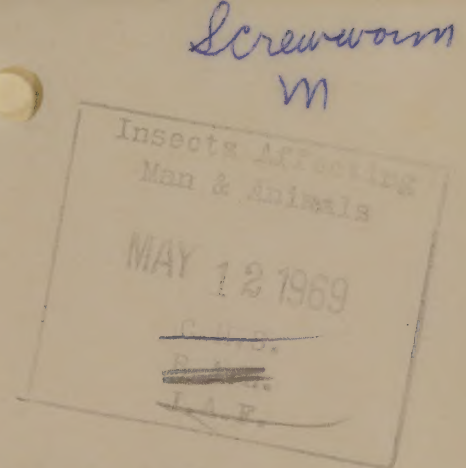
C. H. Schmidt ✓

O. H. Graham

These are only examples of the many, many complicating factors which should be considered in a scientific approach to the problem of going to the moon. As a compromise, I would like to propose to Dr. Sherman and Tarter that any tests in which Entomology Research Division is involved, even in an advisory capacity, begin with a test of three dusts, and one of these should probably be tested at more than one concentration. As a starter, we could compare 2X coumaphos dust with 2X Korian and 2X 2X, and 1X Supona (Compound 4072). In this test, coumaphos would of course be a standard of comparison, and we have a good body of information to indicate that the other two insecticides would be equal or better in effectiveness. If tests with either naturally or artificially infested animals confirmed the value of the other materials, it would be relatively simple to obtain any additional residue or toxicological data which might be required.

C. H. Schmidt

P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572



May 8, 1969

Dr. S. C. Gartman
Southwestern Screwworm Eradication Program
Mission, Texas

Dear Dr. Gartman:

I should like to clarify the context in which I made the statement in the 24 April 1969 Staff Conference that the total current production of sterile flies would not be sufficient to control screwworms in the State of Sonora.

My point was that the maintenance of the barrier zone requires the constant evaluation of many factors other than total numbers of confirmed cases from any Mexican State. From a technical standpoint, I am sure that there is general agreement that the allocation of sterile flies to any part of the barrier zone should be subject to change as quickly as significant changes occur in native screwworm populations.

I am familiar with the areas in Sonora and Chihuahua in which Dr. Sorenson must maintain a barrier operation; and it is my opinion that he has done as outstanding a job as Dr. Smith did before him.

It is possible that there may be circumstances in which I will just as strongly recommend that almost all of the total production of sterile flies be temporarily allocated to his western barrier zone.

cc:

O. H. Graham
C. H. Schmidt ✓
R. C. Bushland
R. S. Sharman
M. E. Meadows
E. E. Sorenson

MAY 18 1969
 INSPECTOR GENERAL
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

These are only samples of P.O. Box 986
 Mission, Texas 78272

MAY 2, 1969

Dear Dr. Garton:

I should like to clarify the context in which I made the statement
 in the 24 April 1969 Staff Conference that the total current production
 of sterile flies would not be sufficient to control screwworms in the
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- cc:
- G. H. Graham
 - C. H. Schmidt
 - R. C. Bushland
 - R. S. Sharnan
 - M. E. Meadows
 - E. E. Sorenson

CROSS-REFERENCE (Name, number, or subject under which this form is filed)			
			SCREW-WORM - MEXICO
IDENTIFICATION OF RECORD	DATE	June 2, 1969	
	TO	O. H. Graham	
	FROM	B. G. Hightower	
	BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	Movement of radiation source to La Posta	
FILED (Name, number, or subject under which the document itself is filed)		RADIOISOTOPES	

msl

CROSS-REFERENCE

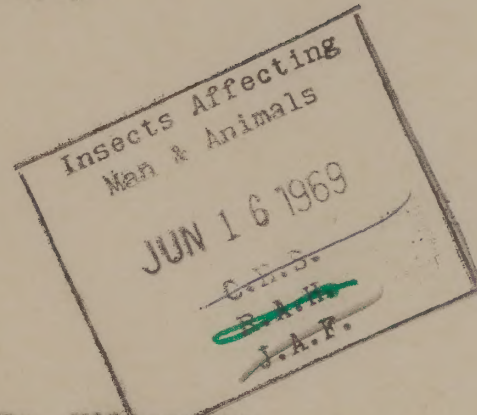
CROSS-REFERENCE (Name, number, or subject under which this form is filed)			SCREW-WORM - MEXICO			
IDENTIFICATION OF RECORD	BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS	FROM	B. G. Hightower			
		TO	O. H. Graham			
		DATE	June 2, 1963			
		Movement of radiation source to La Posta				
FILED (Name, number, or subject under which the document itself is filed)		RAD10120TOPES				

Screwworm
m

P. O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

June 12, 1969

Dr. Nicolas Sanchez Duron
Director General
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agricolas
Londres, No. 40
Mexico 6, D. F.



Dear Dr. Sanchez:

Please consider this an official invitation for Dr. Villanueva and Ing. Velasco from Campo Gotaxtla to visit our Screwworm Research Laboratory at Mission, Texas.

We believe that such a visit would be mutually beneficial in our cooperative program of research on this insect.

If it can be arranged, the last week of June or the first week of July would be equally convenient to us for this visit.

No passports are required. However, credentials identifying the visitors as employees of the Mexican Government would be helpful at the border.

If I can be of further assistance in arranging this visit, please let me know.

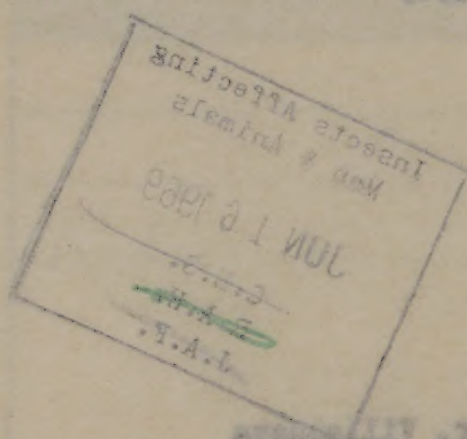
Sincerely,

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

cc: Dr. Antonio Sifuentes
Dr. Villanueva
Ing. Velasco
C. H. Schmidt ✓
O. H. Graham

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

June 12, 1959



Dr. Nicolas Bessis Bureau
Director General
Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas
Lomas, No. 10
Mexico 6, D. F.

Dear Dr. Bessis:

Please consider this an official invitation for Mr. Williams
and Mrs. Williams from Texas to visit our Government
Research Laboratory in Mexico, Texas.

We believe that such a visit would be mutually beneficial in
our cooperative program of research on this insect.

If it can be arranged, the last week of June or the first
week of July would be equally convenient for us for this visit.

No passports are required. However, consular identification
for visitors in Mexico of the Mexican Government would
be helpful at the border.

If I can be of further assistance in arranging this visit,
please let me know.

Sincerely,

E. G. Williams
Entomologist in Charge

cc: Mr. Antonio Alvarado
Mr. Williams
Mrs. Williams
C. R. Schmidt
U. S. Bureau

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Mexico City

June 18, 1969

John W. H.

EMBASSY MEMORANDUM

TO: All Embassy Personnel

FROM: Powhatan M. Baber, Counselor for Administration

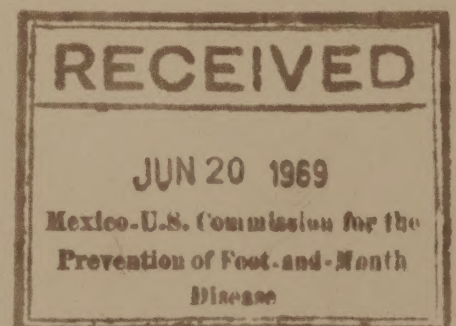
SUBJECT: Official Visits to Consular Districts

All personnel are requested to re-familiarize themselves with SOP No. 37 which discusses relationships between the Embassy and constituent posts in Mexico.

The SOP states in part that "...all activities carried out or official visits made in the various consular districts by officers of the Embassy or other agencies in Mexico City should continue to be coordinated with the appropriate consular office. The Principal Officer (Consul or Consul General) and the Counselor for Consular Affairs should be kept informed of any actions which are being undertaken, and whenever feasible, should be consulted in advance, and requested to furnish advice and assistance...the Principal Officer's local prestige - and hence his effectiveness - could be impaired, or he could be otherwise officially embarrassed through not being completely informed of U.S. Government activities in his district".

The above provision applies to all personnel serving in any official capacity for any agency in any consular district.

cc: All Consular Posts



ADM:DCLeidel:mlo

*Screwworm
Mexico*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Animal Health Division
P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

July 9, 1969
June 23, 1969

To: Dr. E. F. Knipling, Director
Entomology Research Division

Thru: Dr. O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader

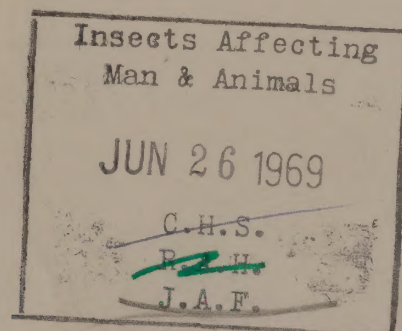
Dr. C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

From: B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

Subject: Effectiveness of screwworm control in northeastern Mexico

Drs. Sharman and Tarver have impressive data on the decline of screw-worm cases in northeastern Mexico after intensive efforts by their group and Field Operations in Mission to locate and "hot spot" all infestations in this area. An ancillary campaign to promote the use of effective larvicides throughout northern Mexico undoubtedly also contributed to these results.

It is my belief that this increased effectiveness in screw-worm control in Mexico should share credit with the "wide area-thin film" release concept for the present low level of screw-worm infestations in the United States.



P.O. Box 988
Mission, Texas 78572

June 23, 1968

To: Dr. E. F. Knippling, Director
Entomology Research Division

Thru: Dr. O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader

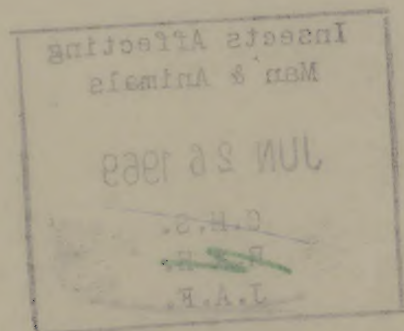
Dr. C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

From: B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

Subject: Effectiveness of screwworm control in northeastern Mexico

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Animal Health Division
Screwworm Activities
Tres Picos 79
Mexico 5, D. F.

July 9, 1969

To: Dr. B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge
ERD, ARS, USDA, Mission, Texas

From: *W. L. Tarver*
W. L. Tarver
Acting Veterinarian in Charge

Subject: Official Visits to Consular Districts

We received the attached memorandum in this office, and suspect that it might be in reference to some of our work on the screwworm barrier. We have unofficially learned that the consul in Veracruz had complained because on two different occasions someone from Agriculture had made official trips into his consular district without contacting him.

As far as we can determine, you are completely covered on the work you are doing in Veracruz by information supplied to the Agricultural Attache, either from this office or by yourself on previous visits. I am sending the attached copy only for your information, so that you will be aware of some of the consular officers' feelings in this regard.

Enclosure

Screwworm
mexico

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ENTOMOLOGY RESEARCH DIVISION

P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

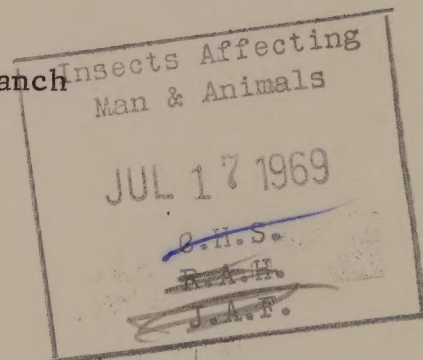
July 11, 1969

To: C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research Branch

Thru: *O.H.G.* O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader

From: B. G. Hightower *B & H*
Entomologist in Charge

Subject: Official visits to Consular Districts



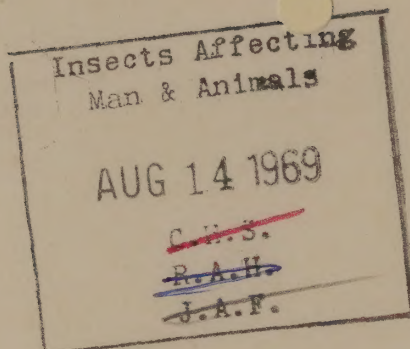
I doubt that the incident referred to in the enclosed memo will reach your office. However, if it does, you may need some background information.

I caused it. ² Mexicano Airlines contacted the Consul about the use of a TR. The Consul then called me for an explanation of who I was and the nature of my business in Veracruz. I assured him that the Agricultural Attache knew about all our activities in Mexico, and that on 2 previous occasions his office in Veracruz had been informed of our activities in his district.

Dr. Graham is aware of this occasional source of friction with consular officials. We make every effort to coordinate our activities in Mexico with all agencies concerned, but my definition of being "completely informed" does not include notifying the consul in Veracruz each time one of our group enter or leaves his district on a continuing project. However, if the embassy makes an issue of it, we will do this in the interest of maintaining cordial relations.

We value Dr. Sharman's opinions in these matters and appreciate all the flexibility that you can allow in our policies.

No answer is necessary unless you wish additional information or desire a change in policy.



Dr. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico

August 12, 1969

Subject: Visit to Guadalajara and Rancho Las Margaritas

**To: W. L. Tarver, Supervisory Veterinarian
Animal Health Division
Mexico 5, D. F.**

Upon my return to Kerrville from the Joint Technical Conference in Mission, I wrote to my Branch Chief in Beltsville asking for travel authorization so that I will be able to visit the proposed sites for the research on Boophilus ticks. If I receive the authorization, I would like to make these visits in September and would include Mexico City in the travel so that I could discuss the proposed relocation with Dr. Reta. As soon as I am able to propose a date for my travel, I will contact you to see if arrangements can be made for someone from Dr. Reta's group to meet me and show me the facilities.

You will perhaps be interested in the enclosed abstract of a report on the use of Supona for tick control in South Africa.

O. H. Graham
O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

Enclosure

cc:

C. H. Schmidt ✓
B. G. Hightower

*Scrummum
Mexico*

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals
AUG 14 1959
~~U.S.S.~~
~~R.A.H.~~
~~J.A.V.~~

August 12, 1959

Subject: Visit to Guadalupe and Rancho Las Margaritas

To: W. L. Farver, Supervisory Veterinarian
Animal Health Division
Mexico 2, D. F.

Upon my return to Kerrville from the Joint Technical Conference in Mission, I wrote to my Branch Chief in Beltsville asking for travel authorization so that I will be able to visit the proposed sites for the research on Boophilus ticks. If I receive the authorization, I would like to make these visits in September and would include Mexico City in the travel so that I could discuss the proposed relocation with Dr. Retz. As soon as I am able to propose a date for my travel, I will contact you to see if arrangements can be made for someone from Dr. Retz's group to meet me and show me the facilities.

You will perhaps be interested in the enclosed abstract of a report on the use of Supona for tick control in South Africa.

O. H. Graham
O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

Enclosure

cc:
O. H. Schmidt
R. G. Highower

REFERENCE SLIP

7/15/69

TO

Dr Schmidt

☐ ACTION☐ NOTE AND RETURN☐ APPROVAL☒ Affecting PER PHONE CALL☐ AS REQUESTED☐ RECOMMENDATION☐ FOR COMMENT☐ REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF☐ FOR INFORMATION☒ RETURNED☐ INITIALS☐ SEE ME☐ NOTE AND FILE☐ YOUR SIGNATURE

REMARKS

We explored

this matter in depth
over 2 years ago
when Dr. Davis was
working in Veracruz
and were told by
the Ag Attache that
everything was in
order -

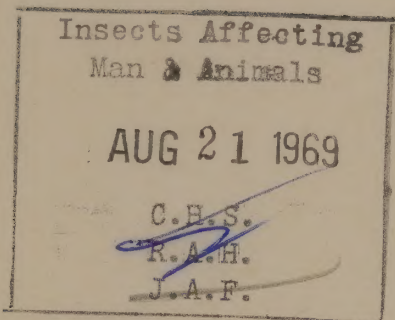
FROM

also, I believe

both Davis & Roth

called on the
Consul in Veracruz
to explain our
activities but
really couldn't
find anyone to
~~listen~~ listen to
their story.

OK



August 18, 1969

Subject: Travel in Mexico

To: B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge
ENT ARS USDA
Mission, Texas

I was happy to receive your memo of August 11 indicating an interest in going with me to Rancho Las Margaritas. My plans are still indefinite and will in part depend on Dr. Reta's convenience. Tentatively, I plan, if I go, to go by train from N. Laredo to Mexico City and obtain a car from ANH or Sanidad Animal for the travel to Rancho Las Margaritas.

Mr. Finke tells me that he received a carbon copy of T/A 33-9 today which would, if necessary, cover travel by you and your associates. Perhaps you have also received a copy of this authorization since August 11.

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

✓ C. H. Schmidt

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

AUG 21 1953

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 18, 1953

Subject: Travel in Mexico

Mr. G. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

I was happy to receive your memo of August 11 indicating an interest in going with me to Rancho Las Margaritas. The plans are still indefinite and will in part depend on Mr. Kohn's convenience. Tentatively, I plan, if I go, to go by train from U. Laredo to Mexico City and obtain a car from AMM or Sanidad Animal for the travel to Rancho Las Margaritas.

Mr. Winks tells me that he received a carbon copy of TAA 33-2 today which would, if necessary, cover travel by you and your associates. Perhaps you have also received a copy of this authorization since August 11.

G. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:
G. H. Schmidt

Dr. Schmidt
Screwworm
mexico
7
PA 10

August 22, 1969

Subject: Visit to Guadalajara and Rancho Las Margaritas

To: W. L. Tarver, Supervisory Veterinarian
Animal Health Division
Mexico 5, D. F.

I am tentatively scheduling my trip to Guadalajara for the week of September 8 and will probably be there on September 9 for any discussions or visits to field stations that may be appropriate. Could you contact Dr. Reta and let me know whom I should see in Guadalajara and how to find them?

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

✓ C. H. Schmidt
B. G. Hightower

M & A DOCUMENT
AUG 25 1969

San Antonio
 Brown
 Mexico
 1944

August 23, 1962

Subject: Visit to Guadalajara and Rancho Las Margaritas

To: W. L. Taylor, Supervisory Veterinarian
 Animal Health Division
 Mexico 2, D. F.

I am tentatively scheduling my trip to Guadalajara for the week of September 3 and will probably be there on September 2 for any discussions or visits to field stations that may be appropriate. Would you contact Dr. Keta and let me know when I should see in

Guadalajara and how to find them?

Off Graham
 G. H. Graham
 Investigations Leader
 Livestock Insects Investigations

cc: ✓ C. H. Schmidt
 S. C. Righoway

M & A DOCUMENT
 AUG 25 1962

SEP 8 1969

*Screwworm
mexico*

M & A DOCUMENT

CH

(PAN)

7

USDA-ARS
Animal Health Division
Hyattsville, Maryland

I

September 4, 1969

x

Donald L. Williams

BU 8-2625

TELETYPE

R. S. Sharnon
Tres Picos 79
Colonia Palanco
Mexico City, Mexico

URGENT of August 22, 1969, about Seposa. Please get in touch with
Dr. Hugh Graham in Kerrville, Texas and make the necessary arrange-
ments for conducting small scale field tests of this insecticide in
Mexico. ENT secure.

H. E. Isakson
Director
Animal Health Division

cc:
Dr. Wilson
Dr. Bourgeois
✓ Dr. Schmidt, ENT, Beltsville

ARS:ARS:DLWilliams:cn 9/4/69

Scanned
inverso

SEP 8 1988

M & A DOCUMENT
C-11

Animal Health Division
Ottawa, Ontario

Report of the Committee on the Status of the
Wildlife in the Province of Ontario

Donald L. Williams, Chairman
M. & A. Document C-11

The Committee on the Status of the Wildlife in the Province of Ontario
was established in 1987 to review the status of the wildlife in the
Province of Ontario and to make recommendations to the Government of Ontario.

The Committee has held several public hearings and has received many
suggestions from the public. The Committee has also conducted extensive
research into the status of the wildlife in the Province of Ontario.

The Committee has found that the status of the wildlife in the Province of Ontario
is generally poor. The Committee has identified many factors that are
contributing to the decline of the wildlife, including habitat loss, hunting,
and pollution.

The Committee has made many recommendations to the Government of Ontario
to improve the status of the wildlife. These recommendations include
increasing funding for wildlife research and management, protecting
wildlife habitat, and improving wildlife laws.

Donald L. Williams
Chairman
Animal Health Division

Mr. Williams
Mr. Williams
Mr. Williams
Mr. Williams

Mr. Williams
Mr. Williams
Mr. Williams
Mr. Williams

Mr. Schmidt
Screwworm
Mexico

Insects Affecting
Man & Animals

RR

NOV 4 1969

October 29, 1969

**Subject: Screw-Worm Larvicide Tests with Coumaphos and Supona
Dusts in Mexico**

**To: B. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge
Livestock Insects Investigations
Mission, Texas**

Thank you for the information enclosed with your memorandum of October 28. In a telephone conversation yesterday, Dr. Sharman mentioned that the 4% Supona dust was continuing to protect the sheep against reinfestation but that they planned to attempt reinfestation again this week.

Like you, I regret that the experimental animals are small in size. I feel that we should both attempt to impress upon the veterinarians that this is only a preliminary test and that it would be very desirable to use larger animals, preferably cattle, in one or more tests before they assume that the Supona dust is both safe and effective.

Also, I urged Dr. Sharman not to drop 2% Supona from future tests. They have a tendency to want to use the highest possible concentration, but I attempted to convince him that they should use the lowest effective concentration. As I mentioned in my first recommendations, I also feel that they should include 1% Supona in the comparison. They should go low enough to find an ineffective concentration.

O. H. Graham

**O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations**

**cc:
C. H. Schmidt** ✓

P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

November 28, 1969

Dr. Robert S. Sharman
Comision de Aftosa
Para La Prevencion de la Fiebre Aftosa
Tres Picos No. 79 Col. Polanco
Apartado Postal M-2890
Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Dr. Sharman:

It is neither my official nor personal prerogative to comment on your leaving Mexico and the Screw-worm Eradication Program. However, it is rare for an individual during his career to meet more than a half-dozen men with vision beyond that of their peers along with the willingness to accept the self-imposed tasks dictated by what they see. It has been my good fortune to be associated with a program with more than the expected number of such men, but the loss is still no less when one of them leaves it.

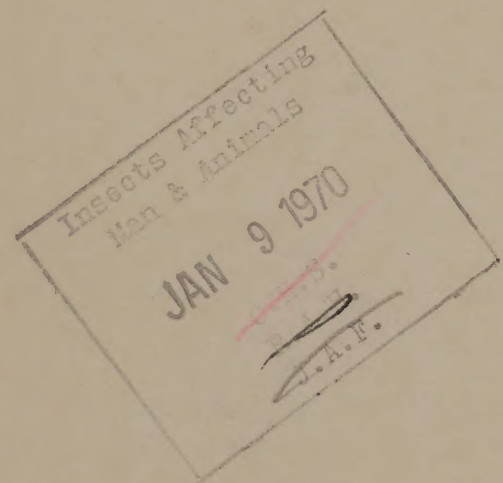
I should like to express my appreciation for the support and encouragement that you have given us in our field work in Mexico. We certainly could not have operated at all down there without it.

Sincerely,

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

cc:

E. F. Knipling
C. H. Schmidt ✓
O. H. Graham



Missile, Texas 75272
P.O. Box 986

November 28, 1969

Dr. Robert S. Sharnan
Comision de Altiros
Pera La Prevencion de la Fiebre Aftosa
Tres Picos No. 79 Col. Poimaco
Apartado Postal M-2890
Mexico 1, D.F.

Dear Dr. Sharnan:

It is neither my official nor personal prerogative to comment on your leaving Mexico and the Saram-worm Eradication Program. However, it is rare for an individual during his career to meet more than a half-dozen men with vision beyond that of their peers along with the willingness to accept the self-imposed tasks dictated by what they see. It has been my good fortune to be associated with a program with more than the expected number of such men, but the loss is still no less when one of them leaves it.

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Sincerely,

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

cc:
E. F. Knabing
C. H. Schmidt
O. H. Graham



W. Schmidt
Screw-worm
Mexico

January 6, 1970

Dr. Robert S. Sharman
Comision de Aftosa para la
Prevencion de la Fiebre Aftosa
Tres Picos No. 79
Apartado Postal M-2890
Mexico 1, D. F.

Dear Bob:

Like Bill Hightower and all other ENT personnel that have been associated with you through the screw-worm eradication and other mutual interest programs, I regret very much that you are leaving your assignment in Mexico. You have been a tremendous help to us, and we have become very dependent on your help. Your very positive attitude toward the solution of problems has greatly facilitated the accomplishment of numerous tasks during the years you have been in Mexico.

Since you are leaving Mexico, we are delighted to learn that you are accepting the assignment of Associate Director of Animal Health Division and that you will continue to have a direct official interest in all programs that involve ANH and ENT cooperation. We wish you the best of luck on this new assignment and assure you that we will make every effort to provide the best possible research support of your programs.

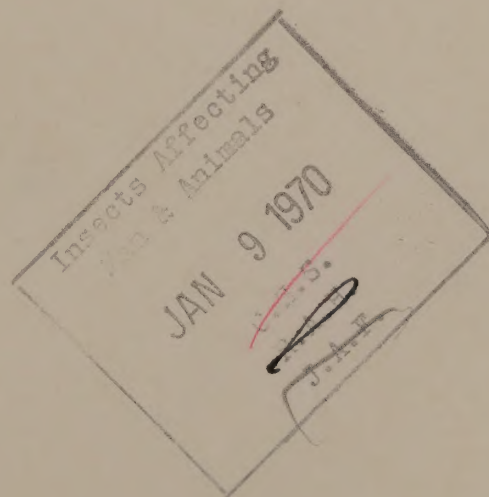
Sincerely,

O. H. Graham

O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader
Livestock Insects Investigations

cc:

C. H. Schmidt ✓
B. G. Hightower



*Screwworm
mexico*

January 13, 1970

Subject: Statistical Review of the United States-Mexico
Screwworm Eradication Program

To: Donald Williams
Animal Health Division, ARS

At the Livestock Insects Work Conference held in West Sacramento, California, in June 1969, Mr. Eddy and Miss DeVaney presented a historical review of the statistics associated with screwworm control in the Southwest. My scribbled copy of their summary is enclosed for your perusal.

It has occurred to me that information of this type is not commonly available in the literature and publication might serve a useful purpose for those persons interested in the progress of the screwworm program. I would like your opinion on this proposal. Since much of the data originated with your people I would think we might ask Mr. Eddy to confer with Drs. Gartman and Meadows and either author a joint manuscript or, if you prefer, just give the AnH Division proper credit. Authors or credits would depend on the policy of your Division in these matters.

My thinking at the moment is to publish the material as a USDA-ARS Production Research Report. Your reaction to this proposal will be appreciated.

Claude H. Schmidt

Claude H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

Enclosure

RAHoffman/mjb

pat

January 13, 1970

Subject: Statistical Review of the United States-Mexico
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Animal Health Division, ARS

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Claude H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

Enclosure

RAHofm\mjd

Radioisotopes

March 5, 1970

Subject: Cobalt-60 Irradiator for Mexico for Screwworm Research

To: B. G. Hightower, In-Charge
Mission, Texas

The other day I happened to meet Mr. Kwast and he asked me what the situation was regarding the likelihood of moving one of the Cobalt 60 sources from Mission to Mexico. The main problem that he had been looking into was the new shipping regulations and he found that we could not use the box that had been used to ship the unit to Mission. An entirely new one would have to be fabricated at considerable cost to the Department. As an alternative he suggested a gamma cell 220 irradiation unit could be leased for a minimum of a 1-year period. The cost is rather minimal, of course depending on the dose rate of the unit. For example, for 100,000 r per hour the rental cost in the U.S. would be around \$425 for the first year. I do not know that the rental would be the same for Mexico. The nice thing about this agreement would be that shipping and installation costs would be the responsibility of the Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

Could you bring us up to date as to what is the situation regarding the possibility of placing an irradiator in Mexico. And, secondly, where would it be placed--at La Posta, Cotaxtla, or where? Thirdly, have you been cleared by the Mexican authorities? A few months ago there was a hang-up on this. Any information you can give us on these points will be most useful.

Claude H. Schmidt

Claude H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

cc: O.H.Graham

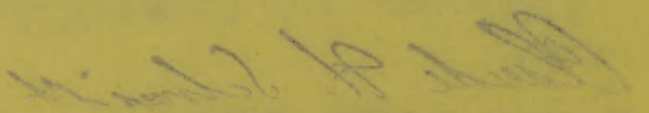
CHSchmidt/mjb

March 2, 1970

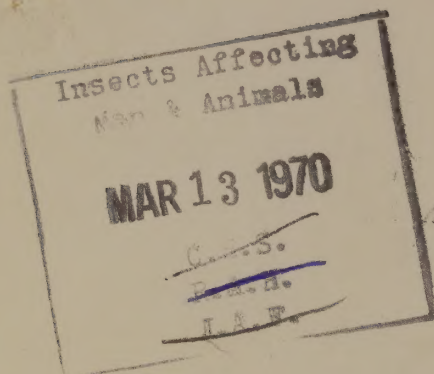
Subject: Copalit-60 Irradiator for Mexico for Screwworm Research
To: B. G. Hightower, in-Charge
Mission, Texas

The other day I happened to meet Mr. Kwest and he asked me what the situation was regarding the likelihood of moving one of the Copalit 60 sources from Mission to Mexico. The main problem that he had been looking into was the new shipping regulations and he found that we could not use the box that had been used to ship the unit to Mission. An entirely new one would have to be fabricated at considerable cost to the Department. As an alternative he suggested a gamma cell 220 irradiation unit could be leased for a minimum of a 1-year period. The cost is rather minimal, of course depending on the dose rate of the unit. For example, for 100,000 r per hour the rental cost in the U.S. would be around \$25 for the first year. I do not know that the rental would be the same for Mexico. The nice thing about this agreement would be that shipping and installation costs would be the responsibility of the Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.

Could you bring us up to date as to what is the situation regarding the possibility of placing an irradiator in Mexico. And, secondly, where would it be placed - at La Posta, Cotaxtic, or where? Thirdly, have you been cleared by the Mexican authorities? A few months ago there was a hang-up on this. Any information you can give us on these points will be most useful.


Claude H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

cc: O.H. Graham
CHSchmidt\mj



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ENTOMOLOGY RESEARCH DIVISION

change P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

*Screwworm
Mexico*

March 10, 1970

Subject: Cobalt-60 Irradiator for Mexico for Screw-worm Research

To: C. H. Schmidt, Chief
Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch

Through: *OHG* O. H. Graham
Investigations Leader

The possibility of placing an irradiator in Mexico remains good. However, the prospect of effectively using the source after it is placed is less promising. The original proposal was to place the source at Cotaxtla and use the rearing facility to provide flies for a "thin-film" wide swath test in Baja California. Dr. Reta later informally expressed a desire to place the source at Las Margaritas and offered to provide buildings for the source and for rearing flies. I do not know whether or not this ever became a formal agreement.

My clearance to operate a source in Mexico does not appear to be a problem as I am ineligible to be any thing more than an approved user. The sponsoring official must be a Mexican. The Nuclear Energy Commission informed me that it should be Sub-Secretary Guzman Willys through his designated representative. Drs. Villasenor and Tarver agreed to untangle that one and it is my understanding that they have resolved it.

I am not familiar with a gamma cell 220 irradiation unit, but the source that goes to Mexico should have at least the daily capacity of a Mission-type unit.

There have been no major problems in our negotiations to import and use a source up to this point and I do not anticipate any. The establishment of an irradiation unit in Mexico is the relatively easy means to a less easily attainable but more important end. I assure you that the lack of a source in Mexico will not delay an adequately funded wide-swath release field test.

B. G. Hightower
B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

*Screwworm
mexico*

March 24, 1970

Subject: Possible United States Offshore
Quarantine Station

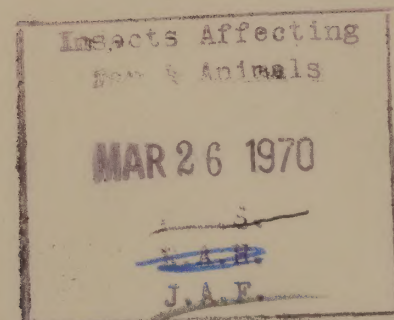
To: Allen A. Heflin
Veterinarian in Charge
Mexico City, Mexico

This refers to your memo of January 21, 1970, on this subject. We are glad that you have discussed this with Dr. Reta Pettersson and we appreciate your bringing this matter to our attention. You may discuss the Livestock Convention--Mexico of March 16, 1978, with him on an informal basis.

We are studying this matter and are consulting with the various officials involved. As soon as a decision is reached about the type and location of a quarantine station needed, we shall notify you so that you can in turn keep Dr. Reta posted.

E. E. Saulmon
Director

cc:
Dr. Claude Schmidt, Beltsville



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20785

March 24, 1970

Subject: Possible United States Outbreak
Quarantine Station

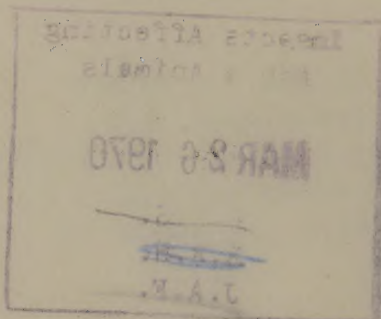
To: Allen A. Helling
Veterinarian in Charge
Mexico City, Mexico

This refers to your memo of January 21, 1970, on this subject. We are glad that you have discussed this with Dr. Peter Peterson and we appreciate your bringing this matter to our attention. You may discuss the livestock Convention--Mexico of March 16, 1970, with him on an informal basis.

We are studying this matter and are consulting with the various officials involved. As soon as a decision is reached about the type and location of a quarantine station needed, we shall notify you so that you can in turn keep Dr. Peter posted.

E. E. Saulson
Director

cc: Dr. Claude Schmidt, Beltsville



Screwworm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

January 4, 1971

Subject: Work Conference on Screwworm Program Scheduled for
February 3 and 4 in Mexico City, Mexico

To: J. H. Starkey, Director
International Programs Division
Hyattsville, Maryland

This memorandum is to comply with T.C. 70-137 of 12/11/70.

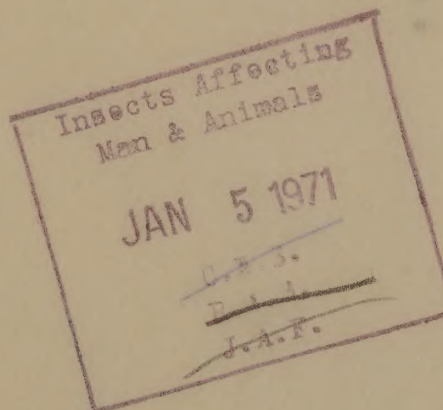
A work conference on screwworm program activities will be held
in Mexico City on February 3 and 4. The following ARS employees
will probably attend:

Dr. B. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge, Mission, Texas
Dr. S. C. Gartman, Veterinarian in Charge, Mission, Texas
Dr. M. E. Meadows, Veterinary Medical Officer, Mission, Texas
Dr. D. L. Williams, Chief Staff Veterinarian, Hyattsville, Maryland
Mr. John Fluno, Assistant to the Chief, Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch, Beltsville, Maryland
Dr. Victor C. Beal, Jr., Biometrician, Hyattsville, Maryland

R. S. Sharman
Acting Director

cc:

✓ Dr. Claude Schmidt, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research
Branch, Beltsville, Md.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING
HYATTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20782

January 4, 1971

Subject: Work Conference on Serenworn Program Scheduled for
February 3 and 4 in Mexico City, Mexico

To: J. H. Starkey, Director
International Programs Division
Hyattsville, Maryland

This memorandum is to comply with T.C. 70-137 of 12/11/70.
A work conference on serenworn program activities will be held
in Mexico City on February 3 and 4. The following ARS employees
will probably attend:

Dr. H. G. Hightower, Entomologist in Charge, Mission, Texas
Dr. S. C. Garman, Veterinarian in Charge, Mission, Texas
Dr. M. E. Meadows, Veterinary Medical Officer, Mission, Texas
Dr. D. L. Williams, Chief Staff Veterinarian, Hyattsville, Maryland
Mr. John Fluno, Assistant to the Chief, Insects Affecting Man and
Animals Research Branch, Beltsville, Maryland
Dr. Victor C. Beal, Jr., Biometrist, Hyattsville, Maryland

R. S. Sharnan
Acting Director

cc: Dr. Claude Schmidt, Insects Affecting Man and Animals Research
Branch, Beltsville, Md.



Screwworm

entomology Research Division
P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

Feb. 11, 1971

Subject: Climatic zones in Mexico by municipios

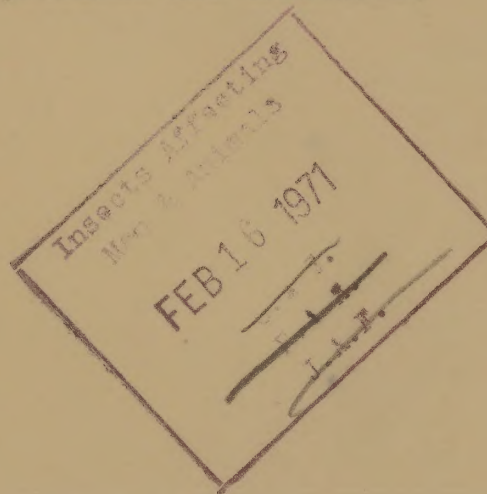
To: Dr. D. L. Williams
Chief Staff Veterinarian

Enclosed is a revised list of the municipios keyed to the case breakdown summary sheet. I did not revise the zones to fit reported cases. Most of the later "lumping and splitting" was based on my earlier notes on vegetation and other evidence of climatic differences. Further refinement is both probable and desirable.

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

Encl.

cc:
C. H. Schmidt ✓
R. O. Drummond



Entomology Research Division
P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78272

Feb. 11, 1971

Subject: Climatic zones in Mexico by municipalities

To: Dr. D. L. Williams
Chief Staff Veterinarian

Enclosed is a revised list of the municipalities keyed to the case breakdown summary sheet. I did not revise the zones to fit reported cases. Most of the later "lumping and splitting" was based on my earlier notes on vegetation and other evidence of climatic differences. Further refinement is both probable and desirable.

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

Encl.

cc:
C. H. Schmidt ✓
R. O. Drummond



Screwworm

Entomology Research Division
P.O. Box 986
Mission, Texas 78572

Feb. 11, 1971

Subject: Climatic zones in Mexico by municipios

To: John Fluno

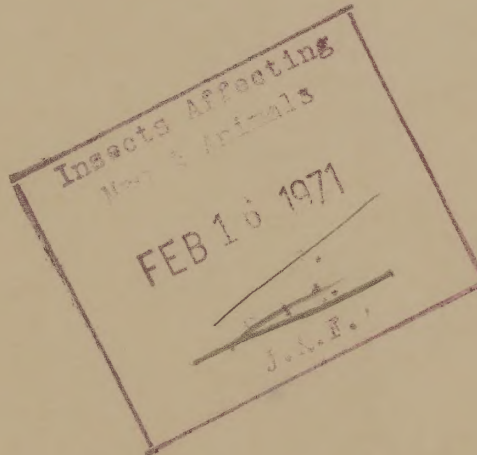
*Bill didn't read
our memo*

Dr. Williams has pointed out that the municipios in the case summary sheet that I gave out in Mexico City did not match the municipios in the Climatic Zone hand-out. The revised list is enclosed. There were no changes in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

B. G. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

Encl.

cc:
C. H. Schmidt *L*



Entomology Research Division
P.O. Box 936
Mission, Texas 78142

Feb. 11, 1971

Subject: Climatic zones in Mexico by municipalities

To: John R. Rine

Dr. Williams has pointed out that the municipalities in the case number sheet that I gave out in Mexico City did not match the municipalities in the Climatic Zone hand-out. The revised list is enclosed. There was no change in Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon.

H. C. Hightower
Entomologist in Charge

Enc.

cc: C. H. Schmidt

